The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1887. No. 66

Another Liberal Candidate

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

A. GILMORE

IS THE MOST

LIBERAL DEALER

In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

COMPETITION.

It's our prices that turn them upside down.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

JOHNSON STREET.

New Scotch Tweed Suitings,

JUST ARRIVED

AT

LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Thursday and Friday, March 31 & April 1.

TREBELLI and OVIDE MUSIN,

England's Great Contralto. The Renowned Violinist

STEINDORFF and DUZENSI.

—IN—

Grand Opera Concert.

PRICES—50 cents and $1; Reserved Seats, $1.50. Sale commences on Monday, March 28th, at 10 A.M., at Watt's.

Thursday, TROVATORE. Friday, CARMEN.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Established 1876. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.
July13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,

FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,

Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL.

JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.

The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fire-proof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no18 1y

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

WM. McKEON & SON, Prop'rs.

American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

THE GORDON HOTEL,

ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.

Johnson st., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Rob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.

Board and Lodging, per week..... $5.50 and $6.
Board, per week..... $4.50
Beds, per night..... 50c.

The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. sep16

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,

VANCOUVER.

Now and complete in all appointments. Free Bus to and from Trains and Steamers.
feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,

MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's,

Corner Carrall and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,

JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,

Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fire-proof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.

The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. 127 Polite and attentive servants.

mar8-- EMMA GOLD, Proprietoress.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN HANKIN,
jan12 3m Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson rivers, and is one of the most delightful stations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sep24 1y J. T. EDWARDS, Prop'rietor.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Persons Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $3 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A boy to deliver parcels. Apply at White House. mar25-3i

WANTED.—A young woman having a knowledge of Domestic work. Apply to Mrs. J. C. McLagan, Blanchard street, 2d door north of Pinguard. mar23

WANTED.—In a small family, a young girl accustomed to the care of children. Comfortable home and good wages to suitable party. Address "X X," TIMES office. Feb28-2

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc28

LOST.

LOST.—Pocket book, containing some valuable papers, of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to Jas. Gray, on Str. Princess Louise. mar24-3i

LOST.—A small Gold Lady's EAR RING. The finder will oblige by leaving it at the Telegraph Office. mar21

LOST.—A double-barrel SHOTGUN, made by Joseph Annear. Lost between Richmond Road and Yates street, down to Vancouver and View street to Blanchard. A reward of $5 will be given by leaving at Gowen's Brewery. mr18tf

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—Two large cheerful Front Rooms, on ground floor, well lighted, with grates, either furnished or unfurnished; quiet, healthy, and respectable location; use of kitchen if desired. Five minutes' walk from P. O. Terms moderate. For particulars apply this office. mar24-8t

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in sigh, at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, 8x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for sample or work room. Apply to
jan24 tf WM. DENNY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four acres of land, with new House and Barn, 20 minutes' walk from Post Office; two Cow and Calf; one M. T. Wax and Bedroom Suite. Address "J. N. R.," TIMES office. mar24 2w

FOR SALE.—A first-class Brunswick & Balke Green BILLIARD TABLE for sale. Apply at this office. mar22 2wks

FOR SALE.—An Express, Horse, Wagon, Harness, outfit complete, for sale at a bargain; cash or time. Apply to Hugh Calwell, Yates street, above Douglas. mar21 1m

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—One hundred and sixty acres land in Cowichan District, 100 acres open and well ditched, balance timbered. Also, one Dumpin Cart and one heavy Wagon, both in good order. Apply at TIMES office. mar1 1m

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 100 acres in South Saanich, 15 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it. Is ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Wagon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. R. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P. O. feb8

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business, with a wide trade, centrally situated, with in a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

BOARD AND LODGING.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING.—MRS. E. Wm. Turney having removed to that commodious residence on Cormorant street, next door above Douglas, which she has fitted up and furnished regardless of expense, will be pleased to accommodate a limited number of guests with board and rooms. Charges moderate. Apply on the premises for further particulars. mar17 1m

A DISCREDITED JOURNAL.

"Artemus Ward" never wrote anything half so amusing as the editorials and editorial communications that appear in the *Colonist*, at regular intervals, attacking THE TIMES. "Paterfamilias," the young man with a large family, has, this morning, dropped the *nom de plume*, and, with characteristic impertinence, continues his virulent abuse in an editorial, from which we cull the following mild expressions: "Eyesore," "disgusting," "untrue," "vile," "base prostitution," "unmanly," "low," "blackguardly," &c. The following sentence also occurs: "We will be obliged to answer him in kind and give him such a scorching as he will not soon forget." The "he" means THE TIMES, or its editor. Really, this is too utterly awful. The bare idea that there is anything worse to come—the thought that the flood-gates of the sewer may be opened and contamination spread all around—commands us to pause; "better suffer the ills we have, than fly to those we know not of." Keeping in mind that there are readers who have rights, which foul-mouthed scribblers on the *Colonist* entirely ignore, we will not stir the depths of the polluted pool any more than we can help. We have a decided antipathy to a "scorching," and would earnestly pray our contemporary to depart from the error of his ways, drop literary Thugism, dismiss the consuming jealousy of THE TIMES by which he is insanely possessed, and he may escape a never-ending "scorching" with fires that are never quenched. The origin of this needless and unprofitable controversy was an item in THE TIMES on Mr. Dunsmuir's biennial sessions bill, which we represented as having been still-born—killed before its birth by Mr. Speaker, who was jocularly described as an abortionist. The dull-witted youth who wears the mantle of a saintly predecessor, at once seized upon the harmless paragraph with the avidity of a vulture, and, twisting it to suit his own evil thoughts, made a ridiculous attempt to hold us up to public opprobrium. Had it been ST. DAVID who wielded the pen, he would have been quite as unprincipled, but not so weak and inane in attack or so cowardly in retreat. Which reminds us of JOE. RYMAL'S comparison of DALTON MCCARTHY to the late J. HILLYARD CAMERON, during a speech in the House of Commons. "As well," said the jovial JOE, "might we compare a singed cat to a Royal Bengal tiger, as liked MCCARTHY to CAMERON. The mantle of the dead leader of the Ontario bar may have fallen upon MCCARTHY's shoulders, but if it has it is certainly too big for the child."

Gaspe Election.

TORONTO, March 23.—(Special to THE TIMES *via* the C. P. R. telegraph line.)—JONES, the Independent-Conservative candidate was yesterday elected in Gaspe by a small majority.

The Interstate Commissioners.

The President has nominated the following gentlemen as the Interstate Commerce Commission: W. R. Morrison, Illinois; A. Schoomaker, N. Y.; W. R. Bragg, Alabama; Judge Cooley, Michigan; A. F. Walker, Vermont. The last two are Republicans.

Disgraceful Road.

The road to Sooke Lake and Cowichan is completely blocked with fallen trees. As spring has come and considerable traffic over the road is certain to follow it is the duty of the government to see that the obstructions are cleared away at once. The work of so doing is comparatively trifling and we hope to see the suggestion acted upon.

To Arrive This Afternoon.

A telegraphic dispatch to Mr. D. R. Munro, city agent for the C. P. R., dated Vancouver, at 10 o'clock this morning, announced that the Princess Louise had just left for Victoria with 190 passengers on board and 134 sacks of mail matter. The officials here expect the arrival of the Princess about 5 o'clock with her precious and long looked-for cargo.

The North Pacific.

Mr. Robert Irving, City Agent, has been advised by telegraph from Captain Clancy, that the steamer North Pacific will not reach her wharf till about 6 o'clock, owing to the heavy weather in the Straits.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

From Ottawa we learn that Mr. Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, reports that trains are now running regularly between Calgary and the Pacific Coast. He said that the past winter has been exceptionally severe, the snow slides sweeping before them trees of at least thirty years' growth. The snow sheds stand the test well.

A Washington dispatch announces that the Alaska Commercial Company is exerting its influence to induce the government to assert its absolute jurisdiction over the eastern half of Behring Sea, or within the immediate track of the water embraced in the same line drawn between the west point of the St. Lawrence Island, which is the extreme end of the Aleutian Archipelago. This would not only exclude fur seal hunters from operating within the three mile limit of St. Paul and St. George Islands, which are leased to the Commercial Company, and one in which seal rookeries exist, but would put an end to the operations of boats engaged in seal fisheries in the American waters of Behring Sea.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION

A German's View of the Subject—Imperial and Colonial Relations.

What England Would be Without Canada, Australia and India.

A gentleman signing himself Thomas Cross, contributes the following paper on "Imperial Federation" to an Eastern contemporary. The article is a well written, thoughtfully considered one, and will well repay a perusal. Mr. Cross says: The display of the resources of

THE COLONIES AND INDIA

in South Kensington, last year, and the presence of a large number of the Colonist and Indian subjects of Great Britain, whom it was deemed well to entertain, and whose entertainment afforded plentiful opportunity for the expression of fine sentiments about the unity of the Empire and the wickedness of all who were supposed to be unfriendly to that union, awakened, for the time being, a hazy feeling that the Colonies had not hitherto been made so much of as they ought to have been, and that the time for a new departure had arrived. In assembling together that matchless family of free nations in the home of their august mother, the Prince of Wales had been actuated by the kingly idea of showing to his country the silent achievements of her sons in distant lands, and the power which those achievements might place in her hands. To judge from the utterances of the English press, a high appreciation of the value of the colonies had at length made its way to the English mind, and, no doubt, a very large amount of permanent good has been done in this direction by the exhibition. But from no English source have we such a perception of the necessity of an immediate and radical change in

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL RELATIONS,

as we find in an article in *Unsere Zeit*, from the pen of Herr W. Black. "The position of England's power to-day," says Herr Balck, "compared with what it was at the time of the overthrow of the great battle-emperor, at the beginning of this century, shows such a difference, that even the warmest Anglophite cannot deny that there are distinct traces of decay to be observed. But the time has, nevertheless, not come to prophesy a speedy end to the British Empire. At the side of the rotten trunk mighty saplings are growing, which bring new powers of life to the mother country, and are becoming the condition of life to Great Britain. Without Australia, Canada and India, England would sink to the position of states like Denmark and Sweden. And if the conquest by a foreign power of these chief supports of the English world-empire is not to be feared, things are beginning to look as though, at no very distant date, a loosening, a relative change of the relations of dependency between the colonies and

THE MOTHER COUNTRY,

may be expected, unless England uses every effort to unite the colonies more closely to her, and to identify her own interest with theirs. In this direction the initiative has been taken by the colonies. The proposal of Imperial Federation came from Australia." While agreeing with Herr Balck as to the importance of the Colonies, I think exception may fairly be taken to his calling England a "rotten trunk." Notwithstanding the political condition to which England has, for the time being, been brought by faction, and the scandals in high life which have happened with such frequency of late, the English people are as sound, as a people, as any other in the world, and sounder than most. General healthiness, in fact, is the one thing which must strike any observer living among them. The political danger of England I believe to arise very much from the prevailing devotion to their innumerable frivolities on the part of what are still the governing classes, which prevents their giving serious, not to say scientific, attention to the momentous questions before the country. I observed that Mr. Gladstone himself, in introducing his Irish measures, made egregious historical misstatements, without being corrected by any man in the House of Commons; and I found, in conversation with Englishmen, and their ignorance of the history of their country's

DEALINGS WITH IRELAND

entirely debarred them from an intelligent understanding of the situation. The same want of patient study may be observed, generally, in the average utterance one hears upon all questions as they come. Now, if government by the people is ever to be a success, it can only be so when the people have fitted themselves to govern, by the acquisition of such a degree of general knowledge of everything bearing upon public affairs as will prevent their being at the mercy of party demagogues. Faction and ignorance are mainly responsible for what the German observer calls "rottenness." The detailed plans of Imperial federation proposed here and there by the English press are justly described by Herr Balck as Utopian, and he confines his own suggestions to the participation of the colonies in the burdens of defences and the admission of their representatives to political equality with the home people, and to a voice in a general federal legislative and administrative body. He points out the defenceless state of the colonies in many respects in many places. "The Russian fleet, sailing in American waters in 1878, was instructed, in case of war in England, to destroy

THE COALING STATIONS

on the Atlantic and Pacific. Had war broken out in the first months of 1885, the Russian cruisers could have burned the esquirts in the colonies without any opposition to speak of." He then proceeds to speak of the latent strength of the colonies, which lies useless for want of organization, but which gave signs of life at the time of the English crisis, when Khartoum fell, and when the colonies placed their resources at the disposal of the Mother Country, and troops from New South Wales actually proceeded to the seat of war in the Soudan. Summing up the present paper strength of the Empire he finds it to consist of 1,912,351 men, of which force Canada is down for the enormous proportion of more than one-third, or 608,200 men. Canada he considers to be in the best condition for defence of any of the Colonies, though the Australians, seeing that they would be thrown on their own resources in case of war, have taken steps to secure the services of retired British officers in the re-organization of their sea and land forces. But the intelligence of England, thinks Herr Balck, is not equal to the perception of a grand opportunity now within her grasp. What Shakespeare says about the tide in the affairs of men applies in a higher degree in political life. As well as we can judge the tide has set in now.

THE INDIAN POPULATION

showed itself loyal and self-sacrificing throughout the Russian crisis, and although the Australian colonies received no encouragement from England and had to complain more than once of slights, they were jointly prepared, on receiving the news of the fall of Khartoum, to make every sacrifice in placing their resources at the disposal of the Government. They were proud when England accepted the offer of auxiliary troops. The time for the realization of Imperial Federation had arrived. But while the colonial population eagerly showed itself willing to give up some of its rights for the general good, their readiness is not reciprocated on the part of England. Public opinion in general shows no misunderstanding of the wishes of the colonies and the interests of the Empire. The Englishman feels himself still the inhabitant of a small island, not the citizen of a world-empire on which the sun never sets.

THE MIGHTY MISSOURI

Still Rolling Down to the Sea and Flooding the Country.

Terrible Position of Human Beings—Heart Rending Scenes.

BISMARCK, March 25.—It was learned yesterday that J. M. Kennedy, wife and three children were held on Silley Island by the flood and for six days have been living on such food as they have found in the water. There is no hope of rescuing them until the flood subsides and their friends are perfectly distracted. They can be seen through field glasses occupying a nest built in the limbs of trees, over three miles from shore. The Northern Pacific managers have abandoned the hope of removing the gorge by dynamite, and cannot say when they will be able to ship freight across the river. The passengers are being transferred by boat. A party of twelve attempted to cross from Mandan in a boat on Wednesday evening but were driven by the wind and ice into a willow thicket and passed the night there momentarily expecting death.

An Ocean Steamer Ashore.

FIRE ISLAND, March 25.—A large steamship is ashore near Blue Point station, Long Island, 15 miles east of here. Her masts are gone but the pipe is standing. She is well up on the beach and appears to be setting. A moderately brisk northwest wind is blowing with a heavy sea running. It is said the vessel is a French one.

1,000 PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

It is just learned that the vessel ashore east of here (Fire Island) is the Scotia, which sailed from Marseilles, Feb. 20th and Naples Feb. 23d, via Gibraltar for New York. She is said to have a large number of steerage passengers aboard. The Scotia is of 1628 net and 2492 gross tonnage. Steamers went out at 4 o'clock this morning to her relief.

The life-saving people have got lines to her but, owing to the heavy surf, have not been able to do anything in the way of taking off the passengers. She has 1,000 Italian immigrants on board.

Collision at Sea and Overdue.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Steamship Scotia, which left Marseilles February 20th, and Naples on the 23rd, and passed Gibraltar on the 27th for New York is about ten days overdue. At Naples she took on board passengers, 834 in number, off the steamship Burgundia, which collided with the iron-clad Italia and was beached to prevent her sinking, making her total number of passengers about 1000. Apprehension for her safety has been excited. The steamship Dorian of the Anchor Line, from Mediterranean ports, also passed Gibraltar February 27th, but as she is a less powerful vessel she is not so long overdue.

A Villainous Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—To-day witnessed another of those exiting scenes which have been so frequent during the progress of the Goldenson murder trial. Attorney Love, in his argument for the prosecution referred to the defendant as having always been a bad boy and working for what he will get—"the gallows." The prisoner interrupted Love by exclaiming you are a liar. Turning to Judge Murphy, Love said, "Your Honor, some one is creating a disturbance in the back of the court room." "Oh you go to ——" retorted the murderer as he made a move to leave his seat. The deputy sheriff however prevented him and the attorney continued his argument. The interruptions of the prisoner created a sensation in court.

Arrested for Perjury.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The United States grand jury has returned indictments against H. Sherwood and Elijah Harrison, members of the late firm of Richards, Harrison & Sherwood, charging them with perjury in swearing to the ownership of certain goods which they desired to have released from bond. Both were arrested and released on furnishing bonds in $25,000 each. The defendants will be arraigned on April 4th.

Played Her Last Play.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The well known actress, Eliza Day Wetherby Goodwin, died last night in the presence of her husband at their residence in this city.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

A Winnipeg dispatch states that the losses from the severe weather on the stock ranges west of that city are estimated at 20 per cent. In some districts, notably the Cypress hills, the loss is as high as 50 per cent.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT

The Coercion Bill Discussed—Mr. Gladstone Speaks.

He Appeals to the Liberals for Ireland's Life and Happiness.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the Coercion bill was resumed.

MR. GLADSTONE,

in the course of one of his most masterly speeches, said he had seen more Parliamentary life than any other man in the House, but he had never known of so grave a state of affairs. This was due to an extreme abuse of power by the majority, which, if persisted in would leave behind a sense of intolerable wrong. The yoke thus put on the neck of the House would not be borne patiently. Heretofore in asking special legislation is dealing with crime in Ireland ministers found that the terrible prevalence of crime threatened social order. Was that the case now? The house had been told that the number of agrarian offenses prior to the passage of the foresters' coercion act exceeded the highest number since. Crime then was, however, of a different character from that which the government now sought to check. The present crime consisted in combining to secure a certain reduction. Never had any former coercion act been resisted by a majority of the members from Ireland. (Cheers.) Now there was a protest against coercion from an overwhelming majority of the Irish members. (Cheers.) Had the government any just claim for demanding coercion or urgency for a new repressive measure after appointing a commission to examine on the spot the rent question and the evils arising from the land law? People aptly follow the example constantly set by others to see what they could make out of exclusive dealings. (Cheers.) The government had contracts which should not be broken yet. Balfour, while preaching the doctrine of the sanctity of of contracts, was going to introdnce a bill breaking lease-hold contracts adjusted under the Land Act of 1882, just as judicial rents were. Of whatever nature the government measure should turn out to be it is the duty of Liberals, whether in the minority or majority, to refuse urgency. He trusted the people of England would see the Liberals united in opposing this alleged measure to the last stage, and that the Liberal members would deal out that justice to the government which is striking a blow at the life and happiness of Ireland and at the prosperity, contentment and unity of the Irish people.

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS.

LONDON, March 25.—In the Commons last evening Chamberlain condemned the attitude of those who, without knowing the nature of the bill, refused to give an opportunity to introduce or discuss it. Who was it that told them that Ireland blocked war? This being admitted why refuse the urgency for the bill. Experience showed former them that remedial measures had failed, and the condition of Ireland was as bad as ever. Admitting that the previous coercion acts had not removed discontentment. They could act in the maintenance of law and order. Admitting that the present disorder is only limited that is no reason why it should be allowed to continue or a reason why the machinery for the removal of intimidation so as to prevent committal of outrages is unnecessary. (Cheers.) He agreed it was the most urgent duty of the government to deal with the land question at the earliest possible moment. He thought the government unjustly accused, because it could not be expected to develop them. On a motion for urgency it would be better for the administration of justice to face the remedial measures announced. The Excuse Pay Bill was to secure tenants against the collection of excessive rents. He hoped the government would press the remedial bill in the House of Lords, so it could pass the House of Commons before the Crimes bill. If the land bill made undue demands on the British tax-payers he should himself protest. There ought to be no difficulty in dealing with the whole of these great subjects during the present session. Could the House reasonably ask more? He referred the House to the action in 1882 as a precedent for asking procedure for the Crimes bill. He believed nobody would deny that secret societies existed in Ireland. It is still his own opinion that no remedial measures would have any chance of success, whilst the National League was supreme. (Ministerial cheers.) The government would not fulfill their duty if they failed to protect the mass of the people in their rights as citizens. He concluded by quoting from speeches by Messrs. Gladstone and Morley to show that both were in harmony with the cause now pursued by the government and which he trusted the majority of the people approved.

HEALEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Healey, in remarking that he had just heard for the first time the real object of the Crimes Bill, said he would be delighted if the government would suppress the National league, because this would relieve the Irish members of a great responsibility, and the people would then conduct the agrarian movement for themselves. Suppress league, by all means" said Healy; "even stop the public speaking, but in the latter event the Parnellites will leave to the government the responsibility for the blood that might be spilled." Healy wanted Chamberlain to explain how parliament could pass any Land Purchase bill without involving the Imperial credit.

On motion being made to adjourn, Hon Mr. Smith expressed the hope that the debate would be finished to-morrow.

Parnell said he hoped it would not be understood that the Irish members assented to this suggestion.

Berlin's Festivities.

BERLIN, March 25.—In the Reichstag to-day three motions were introduced by Conservatives and Centrists in favor of re-establishment of trade corporations were referred to committee.

The Emperor and Empress continue well. The Empress spent the evening in exchanging visits with the Queen of Roumelia and Sofony and others. The musical soiree given last evening at the palace, at which was attended by 500 guests, including the Prince of Wales. Visitors are gradually leaving, and the city is assuming its usual aspect.

Stag Beattie says Bismark's precise words at the recent banquet were "Peace is completely assured for the year of 1887," which will be a year of peace. There is no cause for anxiety in the era of the war.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

The Metropolis of Southern California—The Oldest City in the State.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LOS ANGELES, March 18.—As many of THE TIMES readers have read of this city—that of the lost angels—I shall attempt a short description of it, and may "the angels" guide and help me in the task. You, Mr. Editor, and many of your readers, doubtless are aware, that this is one of the oldest cities in California, and to-day its age is the direct cause of much difficulty in certain localities, viz: That portion which at one time constituted the town proper, being then solely occupied by the Mexicans, and built with a sort of concrete, mud, brick, and one story high. This, as might be expected, is the most valuable portion of the present city, but unfortunately held under the old Mexican, or Spanish grant, that has been so conducive to trouble throughout the Southern part of the State. However, as fastly as these titles can be properly and legally straightened the old mud hovels are being erased and stately blocks, of modern style, hastily being erected in their place. It is, as stated, in a previous letter, the metropolis of the great fruit and grain producing valley commonly known as the Los Angeles Valley, but which is composed of many small valleys, each having its own proper name. The whole valley is about 100 miles long by 30 or 40 miles broad. There are many small towns rapidly growing into proportions that might well become alarming to this city, were it not for the fact that she is keeping well up in the race for supremacy, in the future, as the foremost fruit market in America, being at present the greatest rival San Francisco has in respect thereto. I cannot say the surrounding country is rapidly becoming settled—were it not for the growth of these small towns the farming portion having been taken up years ago and held by men of means, and who know too well what they have to dispose of one acre, except as town lot prices. The reputed population is 45,000, but your correspondent thinks the true statistics would show several thousand less, say about 35,000. It boasts of several lines of street cars and two cable car roads, and if report be correct an electric street railway will be in operation in a few months. The result of so many lines of street cars is to facilitate travel, and consequently it is becoming very much scattered along each line of the horse and cable car routes. At present it has a Horace Greely tendency, and the real estate men advocating the north, or hill-side, division are howling as if they were trying to hive a runaway swarm of bees. One great inconvenience is the want of sidewalks, there being virtually no walks outside of the business streets, and they extend over the mercantile portion of those streets only. However, private parties are putting down cement walks opposite their own dwellings, but unless the council take the matter in hand the streets can only be placed third rate, and the city likewise. One noticeable feature in comparison with San Francisco is that the streets are well watered and free of obstructions, giving the city a sort of a cared-for appearance. The pepper, gum, cypress, and a few other varieties comprise the principal ornamental trees. Many varieties of flowers abound. Most yards or lawns boast of century plants, banana, and palm-trees; the banana resembling a huge lily stock more than a tree. Houses are usually of brick or frame, one and two story high. No danger being anticipated from the effects of earthquakes, about four slight shocks of which are felt yearly. The days in summer are intensely hot and the nights delightfully cool.

For the successful speculator there may be some money in this city, but he must needs be as canny as a Scotchman and not take too tight a grip, or he will find himself wanting—not town lots, but the yellow dust the boys are digging in the mountains. A few A 1 mechanics and tradesmen may acquire situations, but they are very scarce, and poorly paid. Board and lodging, comparatively speaking, is very high. In fact no man of an ambitious nature, with nerve and energy, has any right in Southern California. It is, and ever will be, a land for, and of invalids. Compare a sturdy young clerk, well up in his business, with the grit and ambition for a prosperous career in the mercantile life, seeking a situation alongside of an invalid who wants nothing but his board. On the other hand the merchant cannot afford to pay high wages, for he has to contend with the same difficulty, in his business relation with other merchants—here only for health—and who do not want a profit so much as some thing to do. The natural consequences of all this is every thing is becoming reduced to bedrock prices. All branches of employment will have the same difficulty to contend with. The rancher is the common vineyard and farm laborer, who is a sort of a lazy-good-for-nothing, of the old negro slave type. Young men, old men, farmer, laborer, clerk or mechanic, if you have health be satisfied and remain where you know you can make a fair living with prospects of more, rather than seek a mild lazy climate, and become like the rest of the inhabitants, indolent, inactive, enervative and lifeless, living a life that has truly no joy to a live man. Whether is it better to stand the hot sun for at least nine months in the year, that the remaining three may be enjoyed in alternate rain and sunshine, or remain in a country that have four good seasons, any one of which has more life and health invigorating power to a robust man than years in the South. This is not the verdict of one but many hundreds of eastern people whom the writer had the pleasure of meeting in the land of perpetual summer, and which verdict is duly endorsed by your grateful correspondent. JNO. S.

Incoming Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—By the Mexico which sailed this morning are the following passengers for Victoria: John L Morgan, A G Ferguson and wife, Alice Smith, Mrs E G Prior and 2 children, Jas Dunsmuir, wife and 2 children, J E McDonald, J Frazier, J Stewart, J Taylor, Wm Wood, E B Dean, Miss P Whitcome, Miss E T Frazier, A E Lloyd, Miss F E Gray, Mrs I. Wiseman, Chas Heyward, jr, L Davis, H Bloomfield, C P Tinsley, J G Knapp and wife, Miss Foster and J J Castman.

Robbery and Murder.

LONDON, March 25.—Major-General Brock, commander at Warsaw, is dead. Rumors are current that he was murdered by an Astrakan band at Nikolaiera who made an underground passage to the postoffice, which they entered and robbed of about $175,000.

[CONTINUED ON SERVICE.]

LONDON, March 25.—The Bushido distillery at Leith, Scotland, is burned; loss, £200,000.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, March 25, 1887.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for.....25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for.....$10 00
" " " Six months.....5 50
" " " Three months.....3 00
Mailed to and part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum.....10 00

Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

Advertising Rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than $1.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Notices inserted amongst City and Province Items will be charged 15 cents per line for each insertion for less than one Week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 15 cents per line, and for one month $1.25.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office. A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

One year, postage paid.....$2 00
Six months, " " 1 25

Subscription price strictly in advance.

When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety.

Address:
THE TIMES P. & P. CO., L'd.,
Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

THE MILLION LOAN.

The bill to authorize the government to borrow one million dollars, provides that the debentures shall bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and redeemable in thirty years from the 1st day of July, 1887. The debentures shall be for £100, and with the interest will be made payable at the bank of British Columbia London. With this money in their hands and the usual bank overdrafts, the government hope to tide over the next three years. Then, when they have impoverished the province, the people will probably kick them out, like the man who locked the barn door after his steed was stolen.

WOMEN AS TRUSTEES.

The bill to amend the school act, now before the Legislature, was yesterday shorn of one of its most important clauses, which was introduced on the second reading by the misguided gallant who represents Esquimalt. The clause in question made women, otherwise qualified as house-holders or free-holders, eligible as trustees the same as men. The junior member for Victoria City (Mr. THEODORE DAVIE), who is credited with entertaining a morbid dislike to petticoats, moved to expunge the clause and on a vote being taken he succeeded in carrying a majority of the House with him. The chairman of the Victoria school board, Mr. HIGGINS, will consequently be denied the anticipated pleasure of presiding at meetings of trustees composed partly of ladies and partly of gentlemen.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

The Minister of Education made an effort to place university men on a more favorable footing than other applicants for teachers' certificates, but fortunately was defeated by Mr. BEAVEN. It was proposed by Mr. ROBSON that a degree man should not be required to pass an examination, although he might, in the interim, have forgotten one-half of what he had learned at college. A majority of the House saw that an invidious distinction was sought to be made, and that a great injustice would be done to what we may call, in contradistinction to the university men, our "home talent," and expunged the objectionable clause. In applying for certificates to teach, degree men will consequently be compelled in future to pass the same examination that less highly educated men are required to undergo. Giving the swiftest horse a start in the race would not be more unfair than the jockeying attempted by the Minister of Education in this matter.

THE *Week* thinks it is doubtful whether success will attend Sir JOHN KAYE's project for monster farms in the North-West. It would seem that if farming on the large scale would pay anywhere, it must be on the prairie, where machinery has the fullest power. Experience, however, seems to have decided the other way. The great Dalrymple farm has been broken up, and the tendency appears to be in the Western States to break up the monster farms. The impression prevails that the Bell farm is not a commercial success. It appears that the unsparing toil, the self-denial, the strict economy, and the hard bargaining of the farmer who tills his own farm, are necessary to make farming pay.

Now that young TIFFANY, the son of the rich jewelry peddler of New York, has been induced by his family to desert the bride whom he persuaded to trust her life to him, aristocratic circles in the metropolis probably breathe more easily. Nothing was said against the young woman's character, nor even against her birth—she comes of seven generations of Knickerbockers—but she is poor, and has been accustomed to sew for a living. Her father was killed at Gettysburg while TIFFANY's father was piling up money in the diamond trade, and of course a marriage with her was a *mesalliance* which had to be broken at any cost to the ordinary standards of ethics and humanity.

ONE MAN ONE VOTE.

It is evident that the above principle is one which is likely to engross public attention, for already politicians are beginning to trim their sails on the subject. With that change we trust will likewise come the holding of elections simultaneously throughout the Dominion. Then it would be one man, one vote and all over in one day. The question is naturally asked, why should a man who happens to have $5,000 or $10,000 worth of property scattered over a few electoral districts have a greater voice in saying who is to govern us either at Victoria or at Ottawa than the man who owns property of similar value in one electoral division? It is felt that this question cannot be satisfactorily answered in defending the present system. The time, then, for a reform has arrived, that once accomplished will put an end to much of the expenses and corruptions of the present election contests. An Eastern contemporary accurately sums up the case by observing that "the old system is so manifestly unjust it is surprising it has been adhered to so long. A man may have, say $5,000 worth of property in one electoral district, yet he could only poll one vote; but his neighbor, who has the same amount of property distributed around in five electoral districts would have five votes, and could cast them for five different candidates. Thus, the one man with precisely the same stake in the country as the other would have five times the say in the government of the country. Any person can see the injustice of this at a glance. Besides this, the system is a very great source of expense and can be made a prolific means of corruption at elections. In every constituency there are a great many absentee voters. Some of these take sufficient interest in public matters to go, at their own expense, and record their votes, but a great many will not do this. The law forbids a candidate paying the expenses of voters, and the managers of election campaigns are placed in the dilemma of either violating the law or running the risk of defeat by less scrupulous opponents. It is clearly in the interests of both morality and justice that there should be only one vote for one man."

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

From the following table it will be observed that Queen VICTORIA's reign of fifty years was exceeded by GEORGE the III., who reigned sixty years; and by HENRY the III., whose reign covered a period of fifty-six years. EDWARD the III. reigned half a century, and Queen BESS forty-five years:

	ACCESS A. D.	REIGNED YEARS.
Norman Line:		
William the Conq	1066	21
William II	1087	13
Henry I	1100	35
Blois:		
Stephen	1135	19
Plantagenets:		
Henry II	1154	35
Richard I	1189	10
John	1199	17
Henry III	1216	56
Edward I	1272	35
Edward II	1307	20
Edward III	1327	50
Richard II	1377	22
Lancaster:		
Henry IV	1399	14
Henry V	1413	9
Henry VI	1422	39
York:		
Edward IV	1461	22
Edward V	1483	2 mos.
Richard III	1484	2 yrs.
Tudor:		
Henry VII	1485	25
Henry VIII	1509	37
Edward VII	1547	6
Mary	1553	5
Elizabeth	1558	45
Stuart:		
James I	1603	22
Charles I	1625	24
Commonwealth	1649	11
Charles II	1660	25
James II	1685	4
William and Mary	1689	13
Anne	1702	12
Brunswick:		
George I	1714	13
George II	1727	33
George III	1760	60
George IV	1820	10
William IV	1830	7
Victoria	1837	—

Dreadful Ravages.

The reports from Montana continue to give a most deplorable account of the great loss among stock in that region. It is stated that the loss will be something like 75 per cent. and is spread over a wide region of country. Last fall was dry, and consequently the grass was short—almost a failure. Following this came a very severe winter, nearly arctic in its severity, which found the cattle in a very poor condition to weather the blast. Deep snows and cold, pitiless rain and sleet storms swept over the whole country, and the poor stock had no alternative left but to succumb. In many sections, especially those timbered, the snow reached a depth of twelve feet. Through this the cattle helplessly floundered, until overcome by hunger, weakness and cold they sank down and died—literally in heaps. Since the thaw came, and the vast masses of snow have commenced to disappear, the great losses to stock is beginning to be realized by raisers and ranchmen. In this part of the country such weather is unknown. During the past winter stock has ran at large on the ranges in Puyallup, Stuck and White river valleys and fared well.

John Graham, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, announces himself as a candidate for Carleton county, in the event of Sir John Macdonald electing to sit for Kingston. Graham makes the fifth candidate in the field. James Clarke, county Orange master, claims the nomination, and says he can command the votes of both Orangemen and Catholics. John Rochester, who represented the county from 1874 to 1883, will also take the field. The other aspirants are Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, the defeated Tory of Russell and W. Dawson. Should these candidates adhere to their determination to run, Mr. J. K. Stewart will undoubtedly contest the county again.

Miss Constance Mariselle proposes to star next season, and is looking for a play.

NYM CRINKLE will shortly have produced a drama written by him and called "The Pierrots."

G. O. Starr has leased the Criterion Theater in Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROBSON & CRANE will open about September 1st at the Union Square Theater, New York, which will be entirely refitted during the summer.

Notices.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED).

ASSESSMENT No. 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 6th day of April, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent and treated accordingly.

By order of the Directors,
GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated 17th March, 1887. mar18 td

'Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

Lot No. 1234 and part of Lot No. 211 Victoria City.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATES of Title of William Reid, late of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned property, bearing date respectively the 3rd day of March, 1864, and the 22nd day of May, 1871, have been lost, and application has been made for duplicates of such Certificates; Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicates will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria,
5th March, 1887. mar5 1m

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS A PARTner in the Pritchard House WILLIAM G. STEVENSON, late of the "Nickle Plate" Saloon and the firm will hereafter be known as Tait & Stevenson.

J. R. TAIT.
Victoria, March 22nd, 1887. mar22

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTing between D. R. Harris and G. Hargreaves as civil engineers under the name of Harris & Hargreaves, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1885, since which date the business has been carried on by G. Hargreaves on his own account.

D. R. HARRIS,
G. HARGREAVES.
Witness,
J. E. MARTIN.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Estate of the late George Grant Walker are requested to pay the same, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send them in to Donald Grant Walker, the Administrator.

THORNTON PEELE,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
Dated the 7th March, 1887. mar8

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886 MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.
Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

A. A. Aaronson,

PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. ch4

Gareshe, Green & Co.

BANKERS

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency

Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers

San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale. Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET,
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P. O. Box 650.

WARNING!

Occupants of houses should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering

Browne's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips

for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude

COLD DRAFTS,

Saving half your fuel; and DUST in Summer, saving your Carpets, Curtains and Furniture. RATTLING SASHES stopped. Windows can be raised or lowered by means of Ventilators. Have stood the test of 18 YEARS on finest Private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities. Used on all DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS in the United States and Europe and Warranted Good For Five Years.

For sale by JOHN P. ELFORD, P.O. Box 94, Victoria, B. C. JOHN TEAGUE Architect. Orders may be left with S. C. BURRIS, Architect, where Samples can be seen. 14dw

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

sep121 D. F. ADAMS.

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 1y

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B.C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. All OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION. de26 12m

THIRTEEN CASES

BURT'S FINE BOOTS & SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY.

--ALSO,--

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street,

SOLE AGENT.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS.

All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.

mar14

The Cash Store!

ERSKINE'S

Boot and Shoe Emporium,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

THE SUN LIFE

Assurance Company

OF CANADA.

Head Office: 164 St. James Street, Montreal.

Assets	$1,400,000
New Business during 1886	$3,527,000

Don't Travel without an ACCIDENT POLICY in the SUN LIFE.

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.
2. It is a strong and prosperous Company, with large and well invested assets.
3. Its rates are low and its profits to Policy holders large and equitably divided.
4. *The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Policy. There is no "ifs" or "provideds" about it. It is short, clear and straightforward. The only condition is the payment of premiums.*
5. *The SUN has not one contested or disputed Claim on its Books.*

J. E. CRANE, General Agent for British Columbia

Office--Room 8, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

jan24 sow 6m

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.,

Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE Bell Organ has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,

C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,

Government Street, sept11

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

VANCOUVER CITY.

100 Choice City Lots

FOR SALE.

IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.

Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.

Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to

SAMUEL GREER,
Vancouver.
oct6 tf

TOWN OF FARWELL,

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Ladies admitted into all departments.

Send for circulars

Valuable Farm for Sale:

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For TITLES particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Pell & Co., Victoria. aug30 D&W

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work.

WHITE BRONZE

MONUMENTS

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY indestructible.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.
Over 500 Beautiful Designs.
Send for Price Lists & Circulars.

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria,

H. G. & R. WALKER,
nov20 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO.

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

Potatoes, Oats, Hay AND BRAN.

50 tons Choice Table Potatoes.

70 tons of Bright Clean Oats, a splendid lot.

Upland Hay, a superior article

Chop Feed, Bran, &c.

TO BE SOLD AT THE

OLD FEED STORE,

S. CLAY'S,

Corner of Douglas & Johnson Sts.

mar16 1m

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL,

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Glasgow and London FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$2,501,000
Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	255,000
Income	1,100,000
Assets in Canada	105,838

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA.

Glasgow and London Building, MONTREAL

D. MARSHALL LANG, General Manager London, England.

JAMES BURNS,

Agent for British Columbia—Office, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.

Every description of Fire Insurance effected at Lowest Rates.

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap.

Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices

Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Chapaide, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria, March 12, 1887. 2m D&W1.

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

R. HALLANDAINE,
E. T. WILLIAMS,
Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar11

IMMENSE SUCCESS

BIG SALES OF Dry Goods AT Popular Prices

All our Winter Stock of Ladies and Children's Jackets, Dolmans, Wraps, Wool Shawls are still further Reduced in price.

Latest Styles in Fur Capes, Silk Waterproofs, Fur-Lined Circular Dolmans, &c., are all to be sacrificed to

CASH!

Ten Cents on the Dollar is still the big incentive, and we continue to give that discount for ready money.

Children's Handsome Ulsters from 40 cents.

Woolen Stockings from 10 cents per pair.

Come to the

ALBION HOUSE

And Save 25 per cent.

BROWN & WHITE,

Government Street.

John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—AGENT FOR DOMINION

WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 215, Victoria, B. C.

jan26

THE OLD RELIABLE JOHN BULL BITTERS.

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

VICTORIA.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov26 D&W

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Comstock Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DOERING AND WHITE.

BEER A SPECIALTY, FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

QUEEN CITY

Orchestra & Brass Band

VICTORIA, B. C.

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC FURNISHED For Operas, Theatres, Balls, Parties and Private. Or and after this date I am sole Manager. Orders can be left at F. Campbell's confectionery, or P. O. Box 103. mar17 1m

P. H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

THE FEET AND THE HEAD.

A DOCTOR GIVES SOME HINTS THAT MAY BE USEFUL TO HUMANITY.

Cold Feet and Headaches Said to go Hand in Hand, so to Speak—The Reason Why—Remedy for the Trouble. Useful Hints.

The days of cold feet and headaches have come. Medicine, unfortunately, can do very little for these troubles, and persons afflicted in this way must make up their minds to suffer or else give over the habit of dressing the feet after the conventional mode. If headaches and cold feet were all the ills that arise from the improper treatment of the feet and lack of attention to their needs, the foibles of fashion might be followed at perhaps the expense of a few hours' discomfort, but unluckily these troubles are but the beginning of other disorders and many terrible nervous affections.

"Cold feet and headaches go hand in hand, as it were," said a physician connected with one of the city hospitals to a reporter. The person who has cold feet is almost sure to have violent nervous headaches. Why? Because the blood not circulating in the extremities, is crowded into the upper portion of the body and exerts an undue pressure upon the blood vessels of the brain. Nothing causes congestion of the internal organs more quickly than this crowding of the blood into the body that should circulate freely to and through the extremities.

PERPETUATING THE DIFFICULTY.

"The trouble increases in proportion to the continuance of the practice of ignoring the needs of the feet. The blood vessels of the extremities become thickened and narrowed by the lack of flow of the vital fluid, and thus the difficulties are perpetuated. Persons suffering in this way—and who is not to a greater or less extent—should soak their feet every night in warm water and take plenty of out door exercise. This counteracts the tendency to congestion, enlarges the vessels and helps permanently to relieve the feet of their special tendency to coldness.

"The conventional shoe, perhaps, does more to keep the feet cold than any other thing. A loose shoe, I know, is quite as uncomfortable as a tight one. I know also, that a shoe should fit as closely as a stocking. But where it should be tight is around the ankle, across the instep and around the arch of the foot and heel. It should have, however, a loose upper and a large sole. The bones of the foot need plenty of room for the movement. A loose shoe is quite as productive of corns and other discomforts as the one that pinches; but if it pulls the muscles of the feet awry, pinches up the bones in one place and lets them spread out in another until they can have no natural action the circulation must be interfered with. Women are more troubled with cold feet than men. In fact, they are more generally afflicted with diseases of the feet than men. There are very few women that do not have corrugated nails, and yet there is no more need of it than that they should have misshapen nails on their fingers.

RESULTS OF BAD TREATMENT.

"Have you ever noticed at the seashore that occasionally you see a woman with every nail on her feet threaded by rough lines, and the color instead of being a bright, healthy pink, is yellow and unhealthy? Then you have seen the results of improperly dressing the feet. Again, you see the same disease manifest itself in little holes that look as if the nail had been worm eaten and was full of little hollow pits. A poor circulation of the blood, resulting from indigestion, malaria or squeezing the feet is the cause of all this.

"Almost all the troubles of the feet are unnecessary. Caution and common sense will prevent them. Of course there are some forms of joint disease, gouty and rheumatic inflammations, for instance, which the possessor is not directly responsible for, but even these if taken in time can be cured. Feet that perspire should be washed every night and rubbed with a weak solution of carbolic acid. The stockings should be changed daily and the shoes should have insoles that can be changed as often as the stockings. The soldiers of the Bavarian army are required to bathe their feet every day and anoint them with a pomade made of mutton tallow and salicylic acid. This prevents undue perspiration and keeps the feet from becoming diseased. Most feet can be kept healthy and soft by soaking them in hot water before retiring and using ammonia and soap freely. Then they should be rubbed briskly with a rough bath towel, and have a small portion of glycerine spread over them. Care must be taken, however, to use good soap. Bad soap is the beginning of many evils. Much of the most highly perfumed articles known to the trade is made from the refuse of rendering houses and is full of alkali. Such soaps are positively injurious. Plenty of good soap, warm water, a frequent change of dressing and shoes that fit the foot will prevent any trouble of a local character, cure corns and bunions and prevent headaches and cold feet, and sensible shoes and care of the feet will oftentimes do in a week what medicines and the doctor could never accomplish.—New York Mail and Express.

The World's Rain Fall.

It is estimated that each year from 34,000 to 35,000 cubic miles of rain falls upon the surface of the globe. What becomes of it? The rivers seldom carry off one half, except in regions of close grained rocks; the rest disappears by evaporation, by the absorption of the earth, and by being taken up by plants, animals and mineral oxidation. In most parts of temperate latitudes the removal by rivers is from a third to two fifths of what falls; in warm latitudes the amount is less, and may be under one tenth. The Mississippi carries away one fourth of the rainfall of its drainage area; the Missouri three twentieths; the Ohio one fourth; the rivers of England and Wales nine-sixteenths.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Athletes in New York.

The craze for athletic exercise has taken on fresh vigor. Half the society and business men of the town now go to the rooms of some professor of sparring or of physical culture and exercise at least one hour every other day. The most popular and beneficial treatment is that which adds to the exercise itself the rubbing down of the pupil and the treating him by massage or manipulation.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The 400th Trip Across.

Capt. McMicken, of the Umbria, went into the port of New York for the 400th time. Seven hundred and ninety nine voyages across the Atlantic, nine trips to India and ten to Mediterranean ports have carried the veteran captain over nearly 2,000,000 miles of water.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Plethysmograph.

An instrument has been invented called a plethysmograph, which measures the expenditure of mental force in thinking. A man in financial difficulties who has a note to meet will, it is estimated, wear out two plethysmographs a day.—Boston Courier.

Railway Churches in Russia.

Railway churches are to be attached to the trains in south Russia. Owing to the long distances traveled and the constant work the officials complain that they have no chance to attend divine service, so carriages fitted up as churches will run on Sundays and fete days.—Chicago Herald.

EBB TIDE.

The breeze sinks down and the long reach
Of barren sands
In the hot sun seems like the beach
Of desert lands.
Among the rocks no children run,
Only some poor old women come
For driftwood drying in the sun.

'Tis full high noon, the tide is out,
We quiet are,
God knows what storms may sweep without
The harbor bar.
The sudden squall, the veering gale,
May tear and wreck the distant sail
Of him we love. Our weak hearts fail.

'Tis sunset; the returning tide
Creeps up the sands,
The waves gleam with warm colors dyed
From tropic lands.
The fresh breeze waits the sounds of joy
From lips of many a happy boy
To whom each wave brings a new toy.

A snow white sail flits 'cross the bar,
The light is past,
But ere appears the evening star,
He comes at last.
His ship is moored. With him beside
My doubting heart can dread abide,
Shall I to-morrow fear ebb tide?

Gen. Lee's Early Boyhood Days.

I have recently seen at Mr. Ezekiel's studio the clay model of Gen. Lee as a boy of 14, which, it is hoped, will be erected in marble in front of the house of Lee's childhood in Westmoreland county, Va., on the site of the tombs of many of his followers who fell in the war. The figure is exceedingly characteristic and full of life, and the face rejuvenated by Mr. Ezekiel from his own bronze portrait model of the general in later life gives eloquently the promise of what was to come. "The boy is father to the man" here in very truth. The right hand, holding a little simple cap rests on the small stump of an oak tree, while the left, brought up to about the waist, clasps a Bible with one finger between the leaves. The youthful figure is slightly turned from right to left, and the head is erect and thrown back a little as if to catch the light breeze which blows apart the folds of the boy's simple blouse and reveals in part the promise of strength and the compactness in the figure. The small feet, for which the Lee family are famous, are finely modeled, as also the slim, boyish leg in its neat stocking and breeches buttoning below the knee.

"I had by a mere chance an interesting opportunity of judging the faithfulness of the likeness as a mere likeness, if hereditary resemblances are to count for anything. While I was examining the figure in detail there came into the studio a lady with three pretty daughters, who was introduced to me as Mrs. Cooper, daughter of Gen. Lee's first cousin. One of the young ladies, aged about 15, bore so striking a resemblance to the boyish portrait of her illustrious relative as to make it certain even to a stranger's eye that they were of the same stock; and, indeed, Mrs. Cooper (who is usually called the "niece" of Gen. Lee, though really the cousin once removed, and was on terms of the greatest affection and confidence with him) declared that any member of the family must be satisfied with the striking likeness apart from the artistic merit of the work.—Rome Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.

Breeding Irish Lions.

In the gardens of the Royal Zoological society of Dublin, whose lion breeding has become famous, no less than 131 lion cubs have been born since 1857. They were the offspring of 9 lionesses and 4 lions, one lioness having been the mother of 55 cubs. Of 131 cubs 110 were reared. The females greatly exceeded the males, the numbers being 74 to 56, with the sex of 1 unrecorded. No lion or lioness ever lived in the gardens for more than sixteen years, and it is probable that twelve to fourteen years is the average duration of lion life. This interesting family traces its ancestry to a pair of lions brought from South Africa in 1855.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Nightingale and Mocking Bird.

There is at Leeds, England, an ornithological association. Among other things they study the songs of wild birds. Not long ago they pitted a full song acclimated nightingale against a Yankee mocking bird. They sang together, and then they sang apart. First the nightingale led off, until everything he sang was duplicated and improved upon by our national songster. Then the mocking bird struck off into a new field of song. The nightingale listened, but did not repeat. He pined away and died within a week.—New York Sun.

The Eiffel Tall Tower.

The French have always been fond of saying that the Americans, who boast of their ugly Washington monument, must have souls dead to art and eyes capable of appreciating mere size, but among the Frenchmen who, under the presidency of M. Lockroy, have voted a subvention of 1,500,000 francs for the construction of the Eiffel tall tower, M. Tirard was the only one who had a word against this ugly mass of iron framework, which has less artistic merit than the Coney Island elephant.—The Argonaut.

A Characteristic of Snakes.

"There's a curious characteristic about snakes," said Stevens, "and that is that they won't eat anything unless they kill it themselves. You can throw dead rats and dead birds into the cage with them till you're tired and they'll never touch them. But put a live rat or a live bird in and they'll nail it and eat it in a twinkling."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Huge Redwood Tree.

Lately a redwood tree was cut on the south fork of Elk river, Humboldt county, Cal., which was sawed into twenty one cuts, four of which were 16 feet long, twelve were 20 feet long and five were 24 feet long, making the total length 424 feet. An accurate tally at the mill showed that the twenty one logs furnished 79,736 feet of lumber.—New York Sun.

Trying to the Patience.

The many silly questions that are asked at railroad ticket offices would try the patience of a saint. The other day a man stepped up to the window at Port Jervis and asked: "Will this train coming now leave before the one going next?" The agent said he would have to give it up.—Susquehanna Transcript.

Jack Rabbit Hunting.

Jack rabbit hunting is a favorite pastime in Idaho. By a territorial law the county treasurer of each county pays a bounty of 5 cents for the ears of each rabbit. The cost of killing a rabbit is about 1¼ cents, leaving a clear profit of 3¾ cents. In some parts of the territory there are people engaged in the exclusive occupation of killing these pests.—Chicago Times.

Thomas Jefferson's Hair.

It was said of Thomas Jefferson that he would never permit any person to cut his hair. He used the scissors himself. He had a superstition that his strength would depart if he allowed any one else to cut his hair.—Exchange.

From the Phosphate Beds.

Over 191,000 tons of rock were quarried from the phosphate beds near Charleston, S. C., last year, all but 11,000 tons of which were shipped to foreign points. The state receives a royalty of $1 a ton removed.—Chicago Times.

A mild request—A call for a cup of restaurant coffee.

If nobody hates much everybody will have enough.—Col. Bob Ingersoll.

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows: Commencing at a stake five miles north of Daisy Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

J. KING.

Victoria, B. C. Jany 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands annd Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows: Commencing at Wm. Lewis' S. E. corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

L. CASEY.

Victoria, B. C., Jany 22nd 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioners of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at A. MacPherson's S. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. KING.

Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan. 1887. jn26-1s-w2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have applied to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to cut and carry away timber, from the following sections of land situated on Salmon River, S. E. D.: section one section eight North East ¼ section of section Five, Township three containing 200 acres more or less.

T. D. JONES.

dec 22-1mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 56 Sooke District, thence due north 60 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 160 chains to N. E. corner of Section 52, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.

Victoria, B. C. 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situate at Rik Bay, Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at M. King's N. W. corner; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

JAS. KING.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan26 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of W. van Bremer's claim for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land situated on Bowen Island, commencing at the northeast corner of J. Ker's claim; thence east fourteen chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence west fourteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains to point of commencement.

HERBERT A. HARRISON.

Feb. 25th, 1887. feb25 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at a stake one mile north of Daisy Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

G. L. HILL.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 22, 1887. jan26 law2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, as follows: Commencing at St. Cliffe's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JAS. GRAHAM.

Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. jn26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows: Commencing at James Grahams' north east corner stake, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

A. MACPHERSON.

Victoria, B. C. Jany 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows: Commencing at a stake three miles north of Daisy Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

S. CLIFFE.

Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. jn26-law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate on Otter Cove, Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at a stake on Otter Cove; thence west 60 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 160 chains to coast line; thence north along coast line to point of commencement.

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan26 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at the N. W. corner of G. L. Hill's claim; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEO. McALLISTER.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1887. jan26 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 1280 acres of land at Menzies Bay Sayward District described as follows:

The north east corner post is situated on the north bank of small river running into Menzies Bay, distance about two miles miles south west from aforesaid Menzies Bay; thence running south 80 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

JAS. KING.
E. PRIEST E. C.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 24, 1887. jan 25-law2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at J. King's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

JAMES GRAHAM.

Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. jn26-law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase two hundred acres of land, more or less, situated on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake at the northeast corner of M. C. Ireland's claim, about four miles N. W. of Seymour Rapids; thence running sixty chains west; thence forty chains north; thence 50 chains to beach; thence southwards, following meanderings of shore, to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

January 17, 1887. Jan17 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 250 acres of pastoral land on Salt Spring Island, North; being all that portion of Long Point, on Ganges Harbor, south of the pre-emption of M. J. Norton, and containing 250 acres, more or less.

JOHN NORTON

3rd March, 1887. mar19 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at McAllister's N. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Wm. LEWIS.

Victoria, B. C. 22 Jany 1887. jan 25-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46 Sooke District, thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 50, 51, and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke River, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

Land Applications.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated in the Osoyoos Division, Yale District, described as follows: Commencing at southwest corner of ns purchase Block No. 2; thence east 57 chains; thence south 80 chains to Thomas Ellis's purchase; thence west 25 chains to Okanagan Lake, following lake to point of starting. Also commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 155, Group 1; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement. Also commencing at southeast corner of Lot 187; thence north 80 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement.

ALFRED H. WADE.

February 25, 1887. feb25 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase (25) one hundred and thirty five acres, more or less, of pastoral land at the Hot Springs, Kootenay District:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of land purchased by John T. Galbraith on Hot Spring Creek; thence west (50) fifty chains, more or less, to bank of Columbia River; thence southerly, following the bank of said river, to north west corner of land applied for to purchase by Geo. Geary; thence east (40) forty chains, more or less, along the northern boundary of said land; thence north (30) thirty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

R. B. S. CLARK.

Jan 7-law 2mo

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at Jackson Bay, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 30 chains Northwest of the beach and running North forty (40) chains thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

VAN BREMER.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land more or less in the Homathko River Valley Coast district. Described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River from which running West 40 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East to the right bank of the slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the place of commencement.

A. M. NANTON.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated in the Homathko River Valley Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River, it being the Northeast corner of W. Van Bremer's claim from which running West 40 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East to the right bank of the slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the place of beginning.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated in Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 80 chains Southwest of the Southeast corner of Indian Reserve Campbell river, and running West 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated in the Campbell River Valley, Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 10 chains West of the South Fork of Campbell river, and about 40 chains South of the main Campbell river from which running West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; East 40 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated near Beaver Creek, Loughborough Inlet Coast District and described as follows: Commencing half a mile from head of bay and running North 40 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19th, 1887. mar23 law-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of situated in Sayward District and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the North West corner of a small lake about three miles West of Menzies bay and running West 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria March 19th, 1887. mr23-law1m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres for lands, situate at Wellbore Channel, near Thurlow and Hardwicke Islands, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing from post near beach, about half mile north of Darcy Point. Thence running north eighty (80) chains. Thence east eighty (80) chains. Thence south eighty (80) chains. Thence west eighty (80) chains to place of commencement.

T. D. JONES.

Nanaimo, Feb. 12. 1887. Fe bl8-law-1m

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T. W. FLETCHER, Agt,
FORT STREET
feb 12

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg BUTTER,

For sale by

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jan8

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Carriage Painter & Furniture Varnisher.

HAS THE ONLY VARNISH ROOM IN THE city. The best facilities for doing first-class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. CLUSHMAN,
feb24 1m Corner Fort and Blanchard Sts.

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Helman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. junel

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

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june8 D&W

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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

PHYSICIANS.

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Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

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In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

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Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

☞ Sold by all leading Grocers.

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Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

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Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

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The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Beeton, the Baker who bought it the best he had ever used.

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Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting) Regular Pad, $2.50. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of dumpsy and Bright's disease or Dr. Kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

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Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TERMS $7.00 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Hand Bills about it. They have also large lists of property to sell in all parts of the province.

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Shortest, Quickest,

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THE BEST ROUTE,

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ARE NOW SELLING FOR DELIVERY EX "VIOLA":

BRANDIES in Bulk--Bessiere's, Central Vineyard, United Vineyard, and Hennessy's.

Do. **Case**--Hennessy's, Martell's, Barnett's, Dubois and Bellot's.

GENEVA--DeKuyper's in hhds. quarter casks, red and green cases.

GIN, OLD TOM--Boord & Co.'s

RUM--Demerara and Jamaica, in quarter-casks, puncheons and cases.

WHISKY in Bulk--Islay, Loch Katrine, Campbeltown & Dunville's.

Do. **Cases**--Burke's, Dunville's, Jamieson's & Innishowen.

WINES--A full supply of Ports and Sherries from the most eminent shippers.

STOUT--Guinness' in stone and glass quarts and pints, bottled by the best firms.

Sole Agents for DUKE'S "CAMEO" CIGARETTES, and LEMP'S CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, March 25, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT.

—D. S. BARNSTEIN, instructor of violin, mandolin and guitar. Terms moderate. Address P. O. box 579.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St.

—JULIUS BARBAN, Yates street, has imported a very fine lot of METT sausages from the Eastern States. Give him a call.

—Go to the ALBION MARBLE WORKS for monuments and grave stones at reasonable prices. Blanchard street, near Fort. J. FISHER, proprietor.*

—WORKINGMEN—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk, ERSKINE cheap boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts.

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures. JOS. SOMMERS, Government St.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call.

—The *Ledger* states that there is more freight than ever now being received at Tacoma via the Northern Pacific and that it is increasing every day. Seven carloads of rice had reached that port from Victoria *en route* for Portland.

—Mr. Frank Marrion, of this city, has sued Jas. Reid, of the Quatsino Canning Co., Smith's Inlet, residing in Portland, to recover $3000. This above amount is due on two promissory notes executed April 1st, 1884, at Victoria, for $1500 each. The suit will be heard in the Portland court.

—Capt. Carroll intended to run the Olympian into the Esquimalt dry dock, but on making a survey of the steamer and the width of the gates of the dock, he finds they are 10 feet too narrow. Consequently the vessel has to be taken to San Francisco for her repairs. She will be ready to start about the middle of next month.

—A Bellingham Bay correspondent writes that the passage by parliament of the bill for the construction of a railroad from the Fraser river to the boundary will be hailed with delight by the people of that section of the country. Once it is known that royal assent has been given the act, steps will be taken to complete the Seattle and Bellingham Bay railway to the boundary.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ferguson, of Vancouver, are incoming passengers by the Mexico.

Mrs. E. G. Prior and children are *en route* from San Francisco to this city.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir and two children are passengers by the Mexico to land on Monday.

Mr. Chas. Hayward, jr., is on his way home. He is a passenger by the Mexico and will reach this city on Monday.

Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, Manager for the Trebelli-Musin troupe is in the city today arranging for the appearance at the Victoria of this excellent company next week. Mr. Wolfsohn is as genial as he is pushing and energetic. He has a fine troupe, knows it and accordingly feels away up. His permanent headquarters are in Steinway Hall, New York. He returns South via the Sound in the morning. This will not be his last visit to the coast nor to Victoria.

MARINE.

The Amelia left for the east coast at 12 o'clock.

The Mexico sailed from San Francisco at 9 a. m. for Victoria.

The bark Alden Besse was brought to Welch, Rithet & Co's wharf yesterday afternoon to discharge cargo.

On November 20th, 1886, the British ship Crookermouth, 1297 tons, left Liverpool with a general cargo for Portland. Four days later the British bark Glenfarg left London with a general cargo for the same port. The latter vessel arrived at Astoria, March 13th, after a passage of 108 days, one of the quickest runs of the year.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and ocean, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

Expenses of Inquests.

A bill has been introduced by the Attorney-General enacting as follows: The costs, fees and expenses of and incident to the holding of any inquest upon any dead body found within the limits of a municipality shall be borne and defrayed by the municipality in which the inquest is held." Hitherto there has been a dispute between the government and the municipalities in respect to which was responsible for the costs of inquests, and this bill is to settle the matter.

Timber Lands.

The government having sold all the valuable timber lands in the province at a few dollars per acre, now propose to withdraw what remains from market. Lands "chiefly valuable for timber" will hereafter only be sold by speculators. The whole question of timber lands is in confusion, and the government proposes to make it worse confounded.

Is Still Increasing.

Mr. Gordon's majority in Vancouver district when all the returns are in, will not be less than 200; already it is about 150, with several places to hear from. Alberni added 28 more to his majority.

It is reported that those who handled the sinews of war in Nanaimo and Wellington are disgusted at the utter failure of their efforts to bribe the electors in this sections of the district. Substantial "encouragements" to vote for Mr. Planta were lavished about quite freely, but the free and independent in marking their ballots did not forget their former representative and friend, and gave him a very handsome majority, giving a denial to the adage that a prophet has no honor in his own country, for where Mr. Gordon was best known it was there he received his heaviest vote. Surprise is expressed at the result of the vote in Sooke. When the full facts of the case are brought and made known, no surprise need be felt at the fact that Mr. Planta's friends there were a unit. Sufficient is already known that a more scandalous case of bare faced bribery was never perpetrated. The tug Pilot was placed at the disposal of the electors in the city having votes at Sooke. These were conveyed to and from the polling booth there free of all charge. In addition to this they were treated in a princely fashion, not only being dined but also wined. Does any one suppose that such treatment had not an undue influence over those who went there totally indifferent as to how they should vote? If so, they are indeed very verdant. It is truly a matter of surprise that Mr. Gordon was not overwhelmingly defeated when the means resorted to in order to accomplish that end is considered. That gentleman and his friends have every reason to be congratulated on their honestly fought for and won victory.

Trebelli and Musin.

Next Thursday and Friday evenings, March 31st, and April 1st, at the Victoria Theatre, we will have two artists such as we have never heard in our city before. Zelie Trebelli, belongs to the greatest musical stars of the world. In England she occupies a position second to no other artist. Her annual appearance in London and the provinces are always crowned with the greatest possible triumphs, and she is an ever welcome guest at the Queen's drawing rooms. She has a phenomenal voice, powerful, and yet soft and sweet. Add to this the most wonderful cultivation and artful blending of her registers, and we can account for Trebelli's great popularity. Musin, the violinist, is without exaggeration at the head of his profession in this country. He has a beautiful round tone, deep, soulful, sympathy, and marvellous execution. His bowing is perfect, and tone effects are such as no other violinist of the present has attained. Besides these two phenomenal stars, the company has two great artists in Herr Steindorff and Signor Duzensi. Thursday evening, Trebelli will be heard as Azucena in scenes from Verdi's grand opera, "Il Trovadore," and Friday evening in "Carmen." Both of these parts are considered her best. The sale of seats commences on Monday morning, March 28th, at Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co.'s, Government street.

A Swine Bill.

Mr. John's bill, prohibiting swine from running at large on public roads, passed a second reading yesterday and will become law. Its operation may possibly be confined to the island, as there are many districts in the interior where the meditative pig can make his home on the highway without any serious impediment to travelers or loss of pachydermal dignity. But in the neighborhood of Victoria the peripatetic swine is a terrible nuisance, which should be suppressed. Mr. John is deserving of the thanks of the district and of Victoria for his efforts, which will undoubtedly be successful, to banish the festive and filthy swine from the public drives to pens or enclosures, from which they should never have been allowed to stray. The bill provides that any swine found on public roads may be arrested and detained, the owner finds $1, or in default the animal sold. A second offence will incur a penalty of $2.50, and in addition the following charges will be imposed: For making arrest, $2.50; each day's detention, 25c; every notice, $1.00, and every sale $2.50. With such a law in force it will be cheaper for swine owners to build pig-styes.

Cape Flattery Telegraph.

Mr. W. J. Powell, Supt. of the Neah Bay Indian agency, has informed the Tacoma *Ledger* that the government telegraph line between Port Angeles and Tatoosh Island, upon which Cape Flattery lighthouse is located, has been discontinued, much to the regret of captains and steamboat men. Supt. Bell, of Port Angeles, received orders the latter part of last week to close the lines. Angeles is about sixty miles from the cape, and particularly to captains of tug boats is the closing up of the line a source of regret. Heretofore they could run into Neah Bay and telegraph to any part of the country. Again at Port Townsend several times through the day weather reports were telegraphed from the cape, besides the arrival and departure of all ships and steamers rounding Cape Flattery.

In Bad Taste.

Mr. A. DeCosmos writes a letter to the *Standard* in which he says that Mr. T. Davie's allusion in the House to the $600 commission received by him for negotiating a loan of $30,000 in 1875, was not creditable to the junior member for Victoria. Considering that Mr. Davie claims $900 from the the province for *defending* Sproule, who was prosecuted by his brother as Attorney-General for the province, the reference to Mr. DeCosmos' commission was certainly in very bad taste. Occupants of glass domiciles should not shy rocks at their neighbors.

Blockade Raised.

On the arrival of the first train, and now Anderson & Hastie, Fort street, offer furniture of all kinds at bottom prices.

ARTISTS' GOODS.

Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors.
Rowney and Hyde Moist Colors.
Tubes for Oil or Water Color Painting.
Papers assorted Colors for Amateurs.
Drawing Pencils, all grades, and in blocks.
Text Books on Painting and Drawing.
Brushes, Easels, etc.

R. C. STATIONERY CO.
Next door to Post Office.

Blockade Raised.

On the arrival of the first train, and now Anderson & Hastie, Fort street, offer furniture of all kinds at bottom prices.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 24th.

A message was read from His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, with a bill to authorize a loan of $1,000,000.

RAILWAY SUBSIDY.

A bill was introduced by the Attorney-General providing for a grant of land to the Kootenay & Athabasca Railway Co., which was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

On the third reading of the Public School Act, Mr. Beaven moved to amend clause 41, sub-section 7, by striking out the last four lines. The effect of this amendment is to place university men on the same footing as other applicants for teachers' certificates, compelling them to pass an examination. A discussion followed, Messrs. Beaven, Higgins, Semlin and Grant holding that it was right and proper that graduates should be required to go before a board and show that they had retained the knowledge acquired at College. The amendment was carried on the following division:

Ayes—Beaven, Higgins, Semlin, Orr, McLeese, Grant, Stenhouse, Anderson, John, Cowan, Mason, Ladner and Allen —13.

Noes—Robson, Martin, Bole, T. Davie, Vernon, Turner, Prior, Baker, Croft, Dunsmuir, Thomson—11.

Mr. Davie moved to strike out clause three, which gave women the right of becoming trustees, and which was introduced during the second reading. The same arguments were advanced as on the previous occasion, and on the amendment being put the clause was struck out on the following division:

Ayes—Dunsmuir, Thompson, Croft, Martin, Baker, Prior, Vernon Allen, John, T. Davie, Ladner, Anderson.—12.

Noes—Higgins, Robson, Turner, Mason, McLeese, Orr, Beaven, Stenhouse, Grant, Semlin.—10.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

NEW ACTS.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to amend the Land Act, 1884, a bill respecting expenses of inquests in municipalities, and a bill to amend the Assize Court Act, 1885.

MINERAL ACT.

An act to amend the Mineral Act, 1884, was read a second time and passed through the committee with some amendments.

SWINE AT LARGE.

Mr. John moved the second reading of his bill prohibiting swine from running at large on public roads. Bill passed through committee with amendments.

The house adjourned until 1 p. m. Friday.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 1 p. m. Prayers by Bishop Cridge.

PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. Robson, on a question of privilege, corrected the *Colonist's* report of his remarks on the school bill.

LOAN BILL.

The loan bill was read a first time.

KOOTENAY BILL.

The House went into committee on the bill providing for a grant of land to the Kootenay and Athabasca Railway, Mr. Croft in the chair.

Attorney-General Davie explained that the land proposed was 3200 acres per mile, which was not considered a large grant considering that the land was not very valuable for economic purposes, especially as the minerals would not be given to the company. The Kootenay Co., to whom 750,000 acres had been given, had done nothing and as there was no prospect that the line would be completed in time to secure the grant, the land then alienated would revert to the province. The company would be required to survey the lands before the construction of the railway, forfeiting what was not surveyed before its completion. The land would remain open to settlement, any portion that would be taken up in that way being made good from contiguous lands.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said there were obvious reasons why the bill should not commend itself to the House. Read in connection with the bill incorporating the Kootenay & Athabasca railway land grant, after being secured by the company, could be transferred to the C. P. R., a company which had already procured millions from the country. It would be a great mistake to continue making grants to that corporation. The House had passed a great many railway charters, and had exacted deposits for the pillfilment of the contracts. The rights of the public had to be protected to prevent purely speculative enterprises and for that purpose money deposits were required for the due execution of the work. The absence of a clause of this kind was most objectionable. The Provincial Secretary had expressed the opinion a few days ago that the Chinese clauses should be confined to bills granting public aid to private corporations, and as a member of the government he should ask the Attorney-General to withdraw the bill for the purpose of adding these clauses. The government could not be divided on a government measure, and to be consistent and right he would be compelled to call upon his colleague to withdraw the bill.

Mr. John was in favor of opening up the province with a system of railways, but the same reasons exist now as existed a year or two ago for excluding the Chinese from working on railways procuring government assistance. As he was in favor of incorporating the Chinese clauses. In the Saanich Railway bill an anti-Chinese clause was included, and it was the duty of the government to put them in the bill now before the House.

Col. Baker thought the leader of the opposition was fighting shadows. The company could not float their scheme on the grant proposed to be given, and would have to apply to the Dominion government for money aid. The provision that the charter would be forfeited in a year if the survey was not completed was a sufficient guarantee of the *bona fides* of the company. He was of opinion that it was not competent for the House to consider the Chinese clauses on the ground that that question had already been disposed of.

A Railway Grant.

A bill brought into the House yesterday by the Attorney-General, proposes to grant to the Kootenay & Athabasca Railway Co. 300,000 acres of land and a right-of-way 200 feet in width. The land will be given in alternate rectangular blocks of two square miles each, along the line of railway, beginning at the southern boundary of the Dominion land reservation along the C. P. R. down to and on each side of Upper Kootenay Lake.

It is again reported that Col. Ouimet, of Laval, is to be Speaker of the Commons. Mr. Porter, for West Huron, will move the address which will be seconded by Mr. Weldon, of Albert, N. B.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE RATES

We are now prepared to supply the public with any of the following articles at Wholesale Prices:

Boots & Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Toys, Crockery, Glassware, Garden Tools, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Agate Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Preserving Jars, Nickle & Plated Ware, Mirrors.

CHAS. RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET.
OPPOSITE THE IRON CHURCH.

☞ All Goods cased and put on board trains or steamers free of charge. feb28 12m

Across the Borders.

The South Fork of the Nooksack and the California Creek, Birch Bay and Custer section of the country are receiving the bulk of the incoming immigration.

New Whatcom people wear cheerful countenances since the return of Dr. Kallock. This is a pointer. As heretofore remarked, the boom is coming.

It is reported that Medill Connell, of the customs service, will be transferred from the steamer North Pacific to the Sehome station.

Alex. Van Wyck last Tuesday paid into the county treasury $1,742.13 taxes for the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad Company. With the exception of the $2.13 the payment was made in gold coin. The promptness with which this company pay their taxes is commendable.

Says the Whatcom *Reveille*: It is said the N. P. R. R. Co. has purchased 80 acres of land north of and adjoining the town of Wallula, where they will erect a depot, shops, etc. Already a number of buildings are talked of in the new town.

The Whatcom *Reveille* will shortly publish a map showing the northwestern portion of Washington Territory from Neah Bay on the west, to Okanagon on the east, and from the Fraser river, in British Columbia, on the north, to Tacoma, on the south, inclusive, showing the projected railway lines, the Cascade toll route, the Canadian Pacific terminus, Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, &c.

The flouring mill of Messrs. Kale, Stearns & Merriman, Sumas, W. T., commenced making flour a few days since. This is the first flouring mill in Whatcom county, and marks an important event in the history of the county. The mill is one of the best in the Territory.

A young man at Turner's station, near Salem, Or., the other day shot his sister's seducer. It is not likely he will be convicted. The *Oregonian* states that in matters of this kind there is a higher law than the statute. All men recognize it and all juries obey it.

The Oregon Developement Company are placing two new steamers on the route between San Francisco and Yaquina bay. They are of Baltimore build and are expected on the route about the 1st of May.

The Carlton House officials on the Sound as well as those attending the steamboat service are greatly perplexed about the smuggling of opium that is known to exist.

A Washington dispatch of the 17th inst. announces that the decision of the Secretary of the Interior on that day was rendered in the case of Mr. Robert Wingate, of Tacoma, relative to coal lands in King Co., W. T. purchased by Mr. Wingate. Secretary Lamar refused to entertain the decision of Commissioner Starks in refusing to refund the money paid by Mr. Wingate alleging as his reason for so doing that the entry was a fraudulent one, and ordered that the State must refund Mr. Wingate his money.

Tacoma is arranging for a big celebration on the 4th of next July, and the completion of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Northern Pacific Coal Company is changing their method of mining at Roslyn from picks to steam. Two mammoth engines are now being set in position for that purpose.

A train of delayed passengers reached Tacoma the other evening. There were 105 passengers on board.

The San Jose Herald has been forced to enlarge on account of the pressure of advertising. It is now a nine-column and most prosperous appearing sheet.

Many people think that Peter Olsee, the murderer of Mrs. Lyons, near Napa, has committed suicide.

The people of Modoc county are circulating a petition for the removal of Judge Harris, concerning whom there have been so many unsavory scandals afloat.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 20,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager,
jan 12-D&W STANSTEAD, P. Q.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

Anniversary Social and Dance

TO BE HELD AT PHILHARMONIC HALL, Fort street, by the B. C. Association for the Investigation of Spiritualism, on TUESDAY, March 31st, 1887. Doors open at 7.30 p.m. To commence at 8.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR, admitting Gentleman and Lady. mar25 tf

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

APPLICATIONS for the position of Visiting Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for the ensuing year, from 31st March, 1887, will be received by the Directors on or before noon of April 6th, 1887.

J. STUART YATES,
mar23 tw Hon. Secretary.

NEW TO-DAY.

An Exceptionally Large Assortment of

TRUNKS

AND

VALISES

NOW OPENING

AT THE

GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE,

YATES STREET.
mar16

WE

Still continue to have the name of

Selling Goods

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

Lace Curtains, 3 yds long, per pair	$1 00
Lace Curtains	1 25
Lace Curtains, very fine	1 75
42-inch Table Damask, all Linen	0 25
50-inch do. do.	0 35
60-inch do. do.	0 50
62-inch Fine White do. all Linen	0 75
22 yards Brown Cotton for	1 00
11 yds Heavy Cotton for	1 00
12 yds Good White cotton	1 00
10 yds Fine White Cotton 36-inch	1 00
8 yds Fine White Cotton 36-inch	1 00
2 yds Wide Brown Sheeting per yd	0 25
Size 18x36, Check Gloss Towels All Linen per doz	1 37
Size 18x36 Heavy German Linen Col Borders per doz	1 75
Size 20x40 Turkish Towels	0 20
Size 58x58 Colored Damask Table Covers	1 00
Size 10-4 Wht Honey Comb Quilts	1 25
Size 11-4 do. do.	1 90
30-inch Stout Ticking 8 yds	1 00
30-inch do. do. Fancy Stripe, 6 yds	1 00
42-inch wide Cashmeres, in Black, Brown, Navy and Garnet, per yard	0 40
44-in French Cashmeres, same colors, per yard	0 65
A few pieces of those Homespuns and Melton Cloths still remain at	0 20

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Douglas Street.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.
mar15 D&W 1m

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

March 26, - G. W. Elder.

Shippers must notify as when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 6 p. m. on Friday, 25th March.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria. mar23

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

To Grocers Butchers Bakers and Druggists.

SEPARATE sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Royal Hospital until noon on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, 1887, for supplies for the ensuing year ending March 31st, 1888. Tenders to be endorsed "Royal Hospital Supplies." Specifications can be seen on application to

J. STUART YATES, Hon. Secty.
Langley Street.

A. McLEAN, Purchasing Agent.
Victoria, B. C. March 23th, 1887. mar 23 2w

THE VERY BEST

BOOTS, SHOES AND VALISES

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

BAKER'S BON MARCHE,

GOVERNMENT STREET,

At the Lowest Rates possible

mar 21-D&W-6mos.

Spring Tweeds

AND

SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.
feb11

WE WANT

To Catch Your Eye!

And bring to your notice our Splendid Stock of

PANTS

ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

500 PAIRS TO CHOOSE FROM.

MECHANICS' CLOTHING STORE,

48 JOHNSON STREET.
mar14

FOR SALE.

MATHERS' LIQUEUR WHISKEY,

$10 PER DOZEN CASH.

--ALSO,--

Invoice of Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to

A. FERGUSON, Agent

DANIELL & CO., Government St.

Over Baker's Boot Store.
mar16 12m

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, March 28, 29 and 30.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE

Miss Nellie Boyd,

Supported by a New Company of unusual merit, carrying all their own Scenery and Novel Mechanical Effects.

MONDAY EVENING,
The Romantic Drama,
"UNKNOWN!"
Showing a beautiful view of Brooklyn Bridge at Midnight, New York City Illuminated, as seen from the Harbor, etc., etc.

TUESDAY EVENING,
The Sensational Spectacular Melodrama
"PASSION SLAVE,"
Embellished with a Scene of Port Monroe Illuminated; a Scene in Mid-Ocean; A Snow Scene; A Ship Moving at Sea, etc.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Boucicault's Realistic Southern Drama
"THE OCTOROON."

Seats now on sale at Waitt's Book Store. Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Gallery, 50 cents. mar22 7t

Tenders for Fencing.

TENDERS FOR THREE MILES OF FENCING at

Aldermere (on the Mill Stream), Highland District.

Will be received by DR. HANINGTON, FORT STREET, until Monday, April 11th prox., at noon.

The tenders must state price per thousand for sound split 8c rails, eleven feet in length, at least four inches square, and well laid. The price must include clearing a fence line. Each panel is to be seven rails high and finished with stakes and rider.

The contractor can cut all timber required on the property.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

mar23 1t ERNEST R. C. HANINGTON.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 7m

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,

F. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Yates street, bet. Government and Broad streets. Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 15 cents upwards. oct18

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pemberton streets. By order, mar2 12m R. B. ESNOUFF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. sep 1-1y WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7.30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order,
P. LEECH,
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

A 'BUS

Will run between the ends of

James Bay Bridge,

Making the circuit of the bridge continuously

From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day

During construction.

FARE:

Four Tickets for 10 Cents,

to be had of the Drivers.
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. feb 24

If you want to replace the Plants lost last Winter, send to me.

10 House Plants, by Mail, $1.
10 Hardy Plants, do., $1.
25 packets Flower Seeds, $1.

I have the most complete stock of

Flowering & Ornamental Plants

IN THE PROVINCE.

FORGET-ME-NOT!

G. A. McTAVISH,
Seed-grower and Florist, North Saanich.
Catalogues may be obtained from my Agents, Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf, Yates st. mar16 1m

Flour, Butter, Cheese.

The undersigned have on sale:

Ogilvie's Patent & Strong Bakers' Flour.
Saanich Extra Family Flour.
Saanich Bran.
Eastern Butter and Cheese, and all kinds of Produce.

AGENTS for the Oxford Soap Works.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
YATES STREET.
mar9 1m

LIME, &c.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and importing different grades of

Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, &c., &c.

Which they will supply to contractors and others at reasonable prices.

Plasterers, try our Star Lime.

J. WRIGLESWORTH.
mar21 Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Onward Assembly, No. 3107.

RESOLVED,—That the vote of confidence passed some months ago by this Assembly in support of the VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL NEWS be rescinded, the aforesaid newspaper being no longer worthy of our confidence and support. WM. WALLACE, Rec. Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., March 10, 1887. mar23 3t

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3 No. 38
WHOLE Number 142

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop'rs.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Crocuses are blooming in the gardens everywhere.

—The Nanaimo Water Works Co. invite tenders for clearing four acres of land at Chase River.

—Snow shed No. 19, near 6-Mile Creek, Rogers' Pass, has been carried away by the recent snow slides.

—It is reported that the price paid for the Sardonyx by the C. P. N. Co., was $46,000.

—Mr. James Harvey, Nanaimo, has been very unwell for the past few days and is still confined to his room.

—H. M. S. Cormorant sailed for Burrard Inlet this morning. We are unable so far to find out her mission.

—Mr. Mowatt is making arrangements to deposit about a million more young salmon in the Harrison and Fraser rivers.

—Harper's *Bazar*: Between Scylla and Charybdis is no longer popular. It is between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

—Both Chinamen who were injured in the accident at the Wellington colliery last week have died.

—The *Guardian* says the farmers about Chilliwhack sold their hay last summer for $9 and $10 per ton, and are now buying it back for $20 to $25.

—Wm. Shannon, who lately returned from a visit to the east, says that wherever he went the people were eagerly enquiring about British Columbia.

—It is rumored that Master Mechanic Cross, of the eastern division of the C. P. R., will be along shortly to take Mr. Reed's place.

—It is reported now that trains will be running down to Vancouver early next month, but it is doubtful if the service will begin for a month.

—The abandoned telegraph line on the west road, South Saanich, is reported to be in bad shape and a constant menace to travel.

—Four car loads of sheep hides were shipped from this city last Monday and Tuesday for dealers and tanners in Oregon.

—Mr. J. F. T. Mitchell, of Seattle, has undertaken a contract to build a tow boat for Messrs. Kyle & Leamy of Vancouvert She will be 80 feet long and of considerable power.

—The Seattle *Press* says that the B. B. R. & N. Co., mean to have its terminals at Bellingham Bay and Seattle, and are anxious that all the world should know this.

—The exhibition car of the C. P. R. was at Toronto for several days early this month and attracted much attention, especially so the fruit, the cereals, roots and vegetables from British Columbia.

—Mr. J. M. Beckley, assistant superintendent of the Northern Pacific, has notified all its agents that the recent obstructions have been removed, and that the line is clear from end to end.

—A report comes from Vancouver that a great many men there are out of employment. The Knights of Labor there have warned their co-laborers abroad to keep away from that city.

—Chenowith, a married man of San Francisco, described by his wife as a dude, presented a ring to the charming little actress Katie Putnam. The consequence was a divorce suit entered by Mrs. Chenowith. How tonchy!

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* is authority for the statement that a B. C. firm of salmon packers has refused $1.25 per case for their pack of the coming season. The name of the firm is not specified, but most likely is Coleman & Co.

—Mr. Peter Kirke, of England, for self and association has purchased a coal mine in the Green River district near Seattle for $28,000. The coal from the mine is reported to be excellent for smelting or gas purposes.

—The difference between Calgary, and Westminster time is one hour and five minutes, according to a Calgaryian watch, which might be infallible as almost everything is that comes from that city.

—Peter Murphy, son of Archibald Murphy, late of Ontario, died at Clover Valley on Friday morning of typhoid fever. The young man was 18 years of age, and was of a most amiable disposition.

—Larry Kelly, well known in this city, is said to be carrying on a contraband trade between B. C. and the Sound ports. It will be remembered that he was convicted at Tacoma last June, and sent to jail three months for the same offence.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—Two car loads of whiskey and wine reached this city a few days ago from Toronto in two days less than regular schedule time and yesterday a car load of nails from Montreal came through on time. These shipments were via the Grand Trunk and the Northern Pacific.

—Mr. Charles McCorlick is now sole proprietor of the fine, young entire horse, Frank Hastings, jr., which is so much admired by all good judges of the equine race. Charlie is very proud of his pet, which he has cared for since he was a young colt.

—Crawford, upon whose evidence Lee and Freund were held for trial, for the murder of Harris, at Ladners, attempted on Friday to leave the province. He was promptly arrested by Officer Moresby's efficient assistants near the boundary line and now lies in jail.

—The *Columbian* learns from official sources that in all probability the Sardonyx will ply between Westminster and Victoria during the winter season. As the Sardonyx is an iron steamer, we may confidently expect that whatever ice may form in the Fraser hereafter will form no obstacle in the way of river navigation.

—It is officially announced that Capt. Ingalls, formerly of the steamer Orisaba, has gone to Port Townsend to take command of the steamer Idaho, bound to Sitka, Alaska. Capt. Carroll, of the latter vessel, goes to Portland to take command of the steamer Olympian, which is being prepared there for summer excursions to Alaska.

—The new Armstrong building at Westminster is completed with the exception of the first coat of paint. This building has a frontage of 66 feet on Front street and 66 feet deep. It is divided into three stores, which have each dwelling and store houses in their second storeys. The total cost is estimated in the neighborhood of $10,000.

—The *Columbian* makes another suggestion as to abbreviations and proposes to cut off Lumding and let Ladner stand. The idea is a good one. One way to carry it out would be for the press to invariably use the abbreviated form. The public would soon get educated to the shorter form and the legal change of the name would follow as a matter of course.

—The department of marine and fisheries has raised the fee for a fishing license in this province from $1.50 to $5 per boat, and fishermen are kicking against the increase.

—One of Mr. Vianen's fishing boats captured 18 salmon on the Fraser on Monday night, which is considered an extraordinary catch for this time of the year.

—A shooting affray took place in Vancouver on Tuesday morning. Two men were drunk, and one, named Beard, tried to shoot the other, a ship's cook, but his aim was unsteady and he did no harm.

—On Saturday night or Sunday morning the store lately occupied by the late George Montgomery, Nanaimo, was entered by burglars and 500 cigars, 25 pounds of tobacco and 8½ pounds "Old Judge" were stolen.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says of the drama "Unknown" which will be produced by the Nellie Boyd Company at the Victoria on Monday next: "Popular appreciation has been secured for John A. Stevens' play of "Unknown" at Haverly's Theatre. Judging from the frequent use of the "standing-room only" sign at the entrance, the current attraction is booked for a prolonged and prosperous career."

—Mr. C. H. Prescott, the popular, able, energetic manager of the O. R. & N. Co., has resigned his position. He is only serving now until a successor is appointed. It is said he will reside permanently in Portland and is about to embark in a leading enterprise in that city. Mr. Prescott's friends—and they are numerous—will be pleased to learn that the move is likely to be a great financial benefit to him.

Abduction or Murder.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* reports the arrest of two Chinamen on suspicion of abduction or murdering a Chinawoman. It appears that a Chinese married woman left her husband at Victoria about forty days ago, bedecked lavishly with valuable jewelry. The husband and friends instituted a search and on Monday received information that a woman answering the description was cohabiting with the two Chinamen near Salt Spring Island. The arrested Celestials say the woman has gone to Tacoma, but the husband and friends suspect that these two Chinamen have made away with the woman for the purpose of getting possession of her valuable jewelry and trinkets.

Alberta Election.

A press dispatch from Calgary to-day gives the result of the voting in Alberta on the 15th inst., as follows: Davis, 1050; Hardisty, 782; Lafferty, 234. Mr. Davis is a straight Conservative, whilst Messrs. Hardisty and Lafferty were both Independent Liberals. Had Mr. Lafferty remained out of the field Mr. Hardisty (who is a brother-in-law to Sir Donald A. Smith) would have given Mr. Davis a close run for the seat. Mr. Davis' election was a forgone conclusion. The result in the other three districts should be learned ere this.

Our Meat Supply.

From time to time complaints are heard from those pretending to be judges and epicures on the subject, that the meat supplied by the Victoria butchers is not equal to that of many other sections of the country. Time and again this has been demonstrated to be a fib, for nothing could excel the meat Mr. Robert Porter has hanging in his market to-day. We doubt if its equal could be found at Christmas in many places. The carcases are well dressed, whilst the meat is pronounced to be luscious, tender and very toothsome. Victoria butchers are not to be outdone by those of any city in the Dominion, and the display of meat is the admiration of all tourists and visitors.

Obtrusive Interference.

The interference of Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P., in the Vancouver election, was in very bad taste. Both candidates were supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald, and there was no issue between them that could justify a brother member in becoming a partizan of either. A representative of Victoria has no business to incur the hostility of a neighbouring district, or to run the risk of provoking that district's representative to become an opponent when the claims of Victoria are being advocated at Ottawa.

The organ's changed hands, they tell us,
And Davie's dutch-filled by Tellus,
Whose head is blown up by a bellows,
Inflated with such light material,
As exists in the time-server's
Which accounts for his silly grin and laugh
Characteristic of what he is—a calf.

Work and Win.

The Rev. D. Fraser lectured to a fair audience in the school room of the Pandora Presbyterian Church last night on the subject "Work and Win." The lecture abounded with practical truths and will prove an incentive to higher endeavor on the part of all those who heard it. Mr. W. Walker occupied the chair, and at the close a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Erskine, seconded by Rev. Dr. Reid.

Cariboo Election.

A press dispatch last night states that all places, excepting Keithley are heard from; that the vote polled for Mr. Reid is 135, and for Mr. Ferguson 98, giving the former a majority of 37.

Final returns from all points are now in. At 3 p. m. a dispatch was received at THE TIMES office giving the vote at Keithly Creek, which was, Reid 8, Ferguson 7; Harvey Creek, Reid 2. Thus Mr. Reid's majority in the district is now 40.

A Monstrosity.

A report is circulated by the American Press Association that a German lady of Bridgeport, Conn., lately gave birth to a male child having a elephants head, and in place of a nose a short trunk. The mouth and nose protrude like those of an elephant. It is said the mother a few months since visited a circus and was terribly frightened by the elephants.

Drunken Frolic.

On Friday night, an inebriated fireman ran his hand through a window at the hotel, at North Bend, cutting one of the arteries. Going to bed, the wound bled all night and in the morning the sobered fireman was so weak that he could barely get down stairs. Dr. Robertson, of Hope, was sent for and arrived in time to save the man's life.

Provincial Exhibition.

On the vote of a sum to aid the provincial exhibition, Mr. Semlin suggested that now that there was railway communication with the interior, the exhibition should occasionally be held at Kamloops. The sum of $500 was voted for a building at Chilliwhack, where the show will be held this coming summer.

Coming West.

It is said to be on the cards to transfer Collector Gott, of Amherstburg, Ont., to a more important position in British Columbia.

THE CULTURE OF FRUIT

To Become a Great Industry in British Columbia Shortly.

A Practical Man's Views on the Subject—Interesting Information.

THE TIMES learns that Messrs. E. Hutcherson and Thos. McNeely, of Ladner's Landing recently purchased from Mr. John Kirkland 130 acres of his choicest land, which these gentlemen are now engaged laying out as a fruit ranch and nursery purposes. Already they have run a barbed wire fence around seventy acres of the land purchased, as well as having it thoroughly underdrained. The land has been ploughed and harrowed twice already, so that it is thoroughly pulverized, and in splendid condition for the cultivation of fruit and the growth of trees and shrubbery.

MR. ERNEST HUTCHERSON

is a practical nurseryman, having had charge for some time of that department of the Ontario School of Agriculture at Guelph. Some five or six years since Mr. Hutcherson and John Kirkland imported fruit trees from the east, but fearing that these would be infected with the black knot, so fatal to fruit culture, and the curculio—an insect which stings the plum with disastrous results—and the codlin moth likewise fatal to the apple—he resolved to cultivate and raise his own trees in British Columbia. The result of his laborers being that already he has a very promising orchard of 1000 plum trees of different varieties, near the landing. On the new ranche only necessary buildings are being erected, but these will be followed by others as they are required. They are built in close proximity to the slough so as to render shipping facilities easy. Advantage will be taken of this slough for irrigation purposes when necessary. Mr. Hutcherson has traveled over the province and has made close observations of the different localities and their adaptability for fruit growing and the varieties most desirable for this climate.

THE SNOW APPLE,

so great a favorite in the east is here a failure, even with the greatest care in cultivation. He assigns this to the climate, which he believes to be the only cause for the difference. Apples that will grow here to advantage and do well are the Baldwin, the Canada red, the American golden russett for winter apples, and for the fall use the Gravenstein, and the red Astrican, for early harvest and summer use. The climate of British Columbia is admirably adapted for the growth and propagation of

PLUMS, PEARS AND CHERRIES.

In fact he know of no country to equal this province in these classes. In grape culture Mr. Hutcherson thinks there are certain varieties that would do well in this province if properly planted and tested; peaches he believes can be grown with remarkable success. The difference between the California-grown peach and that raised in this country is as great as that between a turnip and an apple. Every practical fruit grower will endorse this opinion. The possibility of raising peaches has been fully demonstrated on the mainland, where they have proved a success both as to quality and quality.

IN SMALL FRUITS,

such as black currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and other varieties, the country is well suited for their propagation. English walnuts in the Province will be a big crop this year. Chestnuts and English filberts have not been a success so far.

THE MARKETS OF THE FUTURE.

Already his firm had received offers from California and San Francisco houses, as well as from Oregon, for blackberries, which cannot be raised in these countries.

THE GREAT INTERIOR.

In the interior country east of the Cascades the Okanagan country is best adapted to apple growth, as is also Spallumcheen. In many respects these sections resemble Nova Scotia whose Annapolis valley is the greatest apple-growing district in the world, the climate appearing to favor it for apple-growing. Quebec was also a favorite country.

ADVICE TO FRUIT-GROWERS.

Mr. E. Hutcherson strongly advises ranchers to embark in the fruit-raising business, the market being a safe one, always on the increase and the demand consequently steady. Care should be exercized in selecting the proper varieties adapted to this climate and the ground specially prepared for fruit culture.

Corroborative of the above we herewith append extracts which will be read with interest.

IN SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Commenting upon the Canadian display made at the South Kensington fruit exhibition last fall, the London-Canadian *Gazette* observes that "the effects of the recent display of Canadian fruit at South Kensington are now being fully felt. It has been shown that Canada can produce apples in every province, except Manitoba, which is yet too young to allow of a full test; while it has been admitted that California even cannot produce finer pears or grapes than British Columbia. A country, of which the ordinary fruit products are so highly colored and highly flavored, as have been those of the various provinces of the Dominion, must of necessity be favored with no small share of sunlight, and for enforcing this fact, in a way that it has never been enforced before, Canada must thank the recent display. Higher prices than usual have been obtained for the best classes of Canadian apples, and even with these prices an opening has been found in parts of the country formerly supplied by the United States. The experience of the season has shown the possibility of shipping

EARLY AND SOFT FRUITS

to Britain in cold storage, with prospect of good prices. It has been found that fruits packed in this way are generally received in perfect condition, though it is felt that greater care may reasonably be asked of the railway and steamship companies in the handling of these softer fruits. In pushing the general trade, care has wisely been taken to point out to dealers and others the distinguishing features of Canadian and American apples. Various tests have been instituted, and the superior quality of many of the Canadian varieties has been readily acknowledged; so much so, that an advance of fully 40 per cent. per barrel over the American fruit has not destroyed the preference. This advantage has been followed up in the markets of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, the three great distributing points for Britain, where Canadian apples are now recognized as being quite distinct from the American product, and realise, even in a full market about two shillings per barrel in advance."

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Rightly emphasised the superior value of the Canadian apples, when after a careful inspection, it resolved, that "having inspected the extensive and attractive exhibition of hardy fruits, comprising apples, pears, grapes, etc., from the several fruit-growing provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the committee desire to express the great gratification they derived from the opportunity of seeing the fine growth and high color of the majority of the specimens. Many varieties were tasted and found excellent, more especially the tender-fleshed apples. In comparing some well-known varieties that have long been in cultivation in Great Britain, the Canadian apples are found to differ in that rich flavor which is peculiar to some of the British apples. The committee are aware that some samples of fruit were gathered before maturity in order to be presented at this exhibition."

Such, indeed, is the impetus given by the exhibition that fruit brokers, who heretofore never purchased outright a barrel of fruit, but only sold on commission for the shippers, are now making arrangements to purchase for cash, next season, all the first quality Canadian apples they can. Canada's growers hereafter will be able to reach the consumers more directly than formerly. His shipments for the most part will be auctioned off to the wholesale dealer, who in turn sold to the retail fruiterer from whom the consumer buys. Sales will now for the most part be made direct to the retailer, or, if a company of retailers combine, sales will be made to them on large orders. This, it must be admitted, is a distinction of the utmost importance to the profitable extension of the trade.

In addition to the illimitable British markets it has also been ascertained that many kinds of apples can be shipped

ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN

to India upon the establishment of direct steamship communication by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Last year American apples, sent in ice vessels to India, realized an average of no less than 15 cents per apple. There need, therefore, one would think, be no question in the matter of prices. The future prospects of the trade are thus excellent. It now remains for Canadian exporters to see to it that nothing is sent to these markets but fruits of the first quality, and that what is sent is specially well-packed. The market is an admirable one for a really good quality, but poor for an indifferent article, though the latter costs quite as much to send as the former. This is one important moral which the year should serve to indicate to Canadian producers.

It is also possible that the steps taken this year may result in some trade in unadulterated

CANADIAN WINES AND CIDERS.

Arrangements have been made with a London gentleman, well acquainted with the trade, to visit Ontario next season, to inquire into the subject of clarified cider and sweet wines free from alcohol. This gentleman is, we learn, testing a quantity of refuse apples and a small quantity of Canadian open-air grapes, and should his tests prove successful, as they seem likely to do, he purposes entering upon the manufacture on a large scale. There is, he declares, a large and growing market here, for his brands of unadulterated wines and cider.

MR. GORDON'S DETRACTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—In the *Colonist* of the 18th inst., I see an underhanded attack on Mr. Gordon, our late member, and a laudation of Mr. Planta, styling him one of our most respected citizens. Whatever has Mr. Planta done to gain the confidence of the electors? He and the party who are now bringing him out a short time ago were Mr. Dunsmuir's bitterest enemies, generated by Mr. Dunsmuir's "Judas Iscariot" and others of less repute, who are ever ready to turn their coat at any time, even against Mr. Dunsmuir. These are the guides of the people, forsooth! Such men we ought to spurn and not allow them to barter away our interests. Only a short time ago they were working might and main to harass Mr. Dunsmuir. With regard to Mr. Planta, he has certainly been a long time here, occupying lucrative positions from government and other places, and, as far as I am aware, he does not own any property and does not identify himself with the country—only for the fat billets. He is ever ready to serve any party to secure that end. He stated here at Wellington, that a working man had no right to aspire to any position; that he must always remain a hewer of wood and drawer of water.

A WELLINGTON MINER.

Nanaimo, March 19, 1887.

NOTE.—The above letter did not reach THE TIMES office until Tuesday evening, 22nd inst. It was crowded out in yesterday's issue.

Measures of the Cascades.

The Yakema *Signal* says that the Kittitas Milling and Smelting company have probably some of the richest mines on the Pacific coast. The average of several assays on the croppings is over $500 per ton. The ledge is a fissure vein, twenty feet in width and over three miles long, encased in solid granite walls. Two months after the mill is planted the company expect to pay 60 per cent. dividends on the capital stock invested. An estimate of this lode for two miles, giving it a depth of 200 feet, would show 1,572,322 tons of ore valued at $787,111,000; a very snug little fund. Should one of the numerous railway companies seeking an outlet on the Sound adopt the Natchez route the road would pass directly through as rich a mining belt as has been discovered north of California, and perhaps the richest. It would strike within five miles of Goodnoe and adjoining rich lodes.

Catarrah, Catarrahal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the living membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *

More than 200,000 tons of nickel ore are said to be visible in the nickel mines in Churchill county.

Returned to the East.

By this morning's Sound steamer there returned to the East three young men who arrived in the Province last October from Ottawa, Ont. Since their arrival they were settled in Vancouver, in which place they got work for but a few days only. Seeing there was no hope of obtaining employment except in company, and consequently in competition with Chinese, they finally decided to depart for the East. They go via the Northern Pacific to St. Paul, thence by the Albert Lea route and the Grand Trunk to their homes. Their names were Messrs. John and Alex. Johnston and J. R. Richardson. They assert that many more are anxious to leave either for the East, across the Sound, or some other part of British Columbia, but they are unable to do so in consequence of lack of means. Yesterday gave them their first glimpse of Victoria, and with it and its surroundings they were greatly pleased. They had letters of introduction to many prominent personages here, who did all they could in reason to induce the young men to stay; but to no avail, they had secured their tickets and back they were bound to go. Being possessed of considerable means, and the forerunners, as it were, of many others equally circumstanced, it was felt that this country would be sustaining a very serious loss in allowing such eligible men to leave without an effort being made in their behalf. Mr. John Johnston may return again, but it is doubtful if the others will. It is unfortunate for the name and fame of the province that at present there are so many men out of employment, both in this city, throughout the Island and the mainland. Large numbers have called at THE TIMES office expressing themselves anxious to secure work and willing to take hold of anything offered them. Now that spring has arrived and building and other out-of-door employment likely to be brisk, it is to be hoped these deserving men will be rewarded for their patience and diligence by obtaining employment. Considering the condition of the labor market, it is perfectly cruel, nay, almost criminal, to make representations in regard to labor other than the actual truth, which is, that at present there is a sufficiency of labor in the market for all there is for it to do.

Our Municipal Officers.

It is greatly to be regretted that personal feeling has been carried into the Council and that a dead set is being made on the positions held by several of the city officers. We believe that all the offices are held by men who have but one end in view—to discharge their duties in such a manner that the greatest benefit will accrue to the city that employs and pays them. They are capable and efficient servants, and the proposal to make their tenure of office uncertain, and dependent upon the whim and caprice of every ward politician who struts for an hour upon the stage, is the first step towards the "spoils system" in vogue south of the boundary. Coun. Higgins denied his revenge in the Council, has carried the fight to the Legislature, where he has proposed an amendment to the Municipalities Act that will, if carried, discharge every officer in the city. The proposed amendment is as follows:

"In every municipality where the offices of clerk, treasurer, collector, assessor and such other officers as are deemed by the Municipal Council necessary shall not have them filled by election at the first or some subsequent meeting of the council, such offices are at the time of coming into force of this act declared to be vacant, and each such municipality shall forthwith elect such officers as may be necessary, subject to the provisions of the said Section 68 as now amended."

This is aimed at Victoria expressly. The good sense of the House will, we believe, promptly sit upon this attempt—to procure legislative authority for the gratification of splenetic and vindictive feelings.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

The Kootenay Trouble.

Later advices from Kootenay, received from Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, say that everything was quiet after the forcible liberation of Kapla by Chief Isidore. But Mr. Galbraith has no little confidence in the present calm that he is making arrangements to remove his family. Mr. Galbraith will arrive in Victoria in a few days, and will lay the whole situation before the government.

A Counsel's Fee.

There is a sum of $900 on the estimates for the payment of Mr. Theo. Davie as counsel for Sproule. The Attorney-General stated to day that the duty of the government to pay the sum was disputed, but it had been agreed to submit the question to arbitration, and the government would pay whatever amount might be agreed upon.

A special cable to the *Mail* says a motion will be introduced into the House of Commons urging the relaxation of local government boards immigration rules so as to permit agencies of established reputation to conduct the emigration of pauper children to Canada and other colonies.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 24th.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a. m. Prayers by Bishop Cridge.

JUBILEE.

The Attorney-General, from the committee appointed to draft an address to Her Majesty on the occasion of her jubilee year, reported the following address:

To Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady, Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies and dependencies thereunto belonging, Queen, defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c., &c.:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

We, the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, beg, with the utmost respect, devotion and loyalty, to offer to Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the attainment of the fiftieth anniversary of Your Majesty's most glorious reign.

The many years during which Your Majesty has reigned have been marked by progress in the arts and sciences, the extension and consolidation of British interests throughout the world, and by a policy calculated to ameliorate the condition of the human family.

We desire to express our profound admiration of the example afforded by Your Majesty's noble life, which will ever be looked upon with pride by your loving subjects.

We feel unbounded satisfaction that the capital of our province bears the revered name of Your Most Gracious Majesty, and that it will ever be a memento of the proudest era in British history.

We pray that the Almighty in His Providence will spare your Majesty long to reign over us, and will bless Your Majesty with health and happiness.

Victoria, 23 March, 1887.

The report was adopted and ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for transmission to Her Majesty.

SUPPLY.

The House concurred in a former report and was moved into committe of supply.

Mr. Orr regretted that no sum had been put in the estimates for assistance to the people of Chilliwhack for dyking purposes. The government could grant $20,000 for a jubilee hospital in Victoria, for which there was no necessity, and another large sum for a stipendiary magistra at Nanaimo which might better be spent in aiding the people of Chilliwhack to protect their lands from floods.

Hon. John Robson said an engineer had been sent to Chilliwhack to inspect the ground and report to the government.

Mr. Ladner called attention to the absence of any grant for a road from Vancouver to North Arm.

Mr. Bole objected to the expenditure on $20,000 for a jubilee hospital. Vancouver Island had received a sum entirely disproportionate to its contribution to the public treasury. Victoria had already received a gaol and a court house and now it was proposed to build a hospital on top of them. The police magistrate of Victoria received $300 for provincial work, whereas the police magistrate at New Westminster got nothing, although he did a large amount of work. The supplementary estimates contained only grants to Cowichan, Nanaimo and other portions of Vancouver Island. He protested against the expenditures proposed, although protesting on his part was perhaps of little use as the nothinking, unreasoning majority would vote as a machine every time for the government.

Mr. T. Davie said that had a sum of money been placed in the estimates for dyking in the New Westminster, the members from that district would have attributed it to corrupt purposes.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the people of Victoria have always been extremely liberal towards the hospital, and he was disposed to object to the condition that the city should be required to contribute an amount equivalent to the government grant. The Royal Hospital was undoubtedly a provincial institution, and if a Jubilee hospital were to be erected Victoria was the proper place for it.

Mr. Turner agreed with Mr. Beaven as to the hospital. When he was connected with the board, by far the larger number of patients were from the mainland. They came here because they could get better attendance. He suggested a medical and surgical school in connection with the Jubilee Hospital, which would be constructed on the latest and most approved scientific manner.

Hon. Mr. Davie said, in respect to an item of $900 in the estimates, to be paid to Mr. T. Davie, as counsel for Sproule, that the matter would be submitted to arbitration.

Mr. Semlin thought the building proposed for an hospital was anticipating the wants of the city, where there was already adequate accommodation. Sectionalism was kept up between the mainland and Island by the manner in which the estimates were prepared.

Vancouver Election.

The returns up to the hour of going to press give Mr. Gordon a majority of 119, with six places to hear from. The following was the state of the poll at the places named:

	Gordon	Planta
Nanaimo Court House	63	28
" City Hall	78	43
" School House	81	34
North Cedar School House	41	19
Gabriola "	20	7
Cowichan Lock-up	27	35
Royal Oak School House	20	47
Wellington South	35	20
" School House	56	49
Saanich	59	58
Somenos	53	43
Sooke	0	27
Total	529	410

Places to be heard from are Alberni, Comox, Denman Island, Vesuvius Bay, Burgoyne Bay and Mayne Island.

A special cable to the Toronto *Mail* says: At a meeting of fifty members of the House of Commons favorable to state-aided colonization, committees were appointed to obtain financial and statistical information. The subject will be introduced into Parliament at this session. Canada will be made the sphere of operations.

WHY THE MILITIA FORCE IS NOT MORE EFFICIENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—Having read several articles of late in your columns on the feasibility of strengthening the Provincial militia force, and among others a speech delivered by a prominent member of the local Legislature, in which that gentleman stated that the class of men here who usually form the rank and file of that body are generally of a roving disposition, and in consequence the task of keeping a force up to the standard required by law, became very difficult, if not impossible. Now, sir, the question arises, why is it that this class of men are so unsettled and take so little interest in Provincial matters? I think a solution of the problem may be found in the fact that in no country where the English tongue is spoken are the interests of labor so shamefully neglected as in this Province. I would ask why are men compelled to work eleven hours per day in sawmills and no legislative attempt made to prevent it? Why are lumbermen denied an interest as security in the logs his labor has produced? Why are mechanics and laborers denied a lien as security on the production of their own hands? Why are big corporations allowed to let contracts to irresponsible parties, often to notorious scoundrels without making provisions to secure the laborer's pay? Why are we here in this progressive City of Vancouver and elsewhere, allowed to be almost daily victimized by this class of men without any available redress by law? Why is every technical point in law perverted by many of the leading law-makers of this country, to perpetuate a system of slave labor here which must, if continued, degrade us to a condition worse than Russia's serfdom, that has been long since abolished and branded as a degrading curse by that semi-civilized people? Why are we compelled to pay three dollars poll tax and an additional tax on everything we consume, fully as much in proportion to our means as Mr. Dunsmuir or any of his class, and in return are denied the elective franchise, virtually making us by law the under dog in the fight over that old unprogressive bone of contention, taxation without representation, on the principle that although we may possess brains sufficient to earn money to pay taxes, it is dangerous to allow us a voice in the use to which the money shall be put. We are told we would carelessly vote away other men's property, but these men are so wise and honest that we must quietly allow them to vote away our property. It is admitted that we possess sufficient brains and muscle to drive the enemy from our doors, but that it would be dangerous to allow us a voice in ruling the land we are expected to defend with our lives. And now sir, in view of these facts does it not appear like an insult to intelligent workingmen to expect us to settle down contented in a province where our interests are so shamefully neglected, to expect us to take an interest in provincial military matters, to expect us to become members of a militia force whose most likely occupation would be to shoot down our fellow laborers, who being denied a vote in righting their wrongs by law fall back on the other and natural alternative and seeks revenge by brute force. Why obey law that we are not allowed a voice in making in our native land? Why take an interest in militia affairs and leave ourselves liable to be called upon at any moment to brave our bosom to the enemy's cannon and perhaps rent and torn in the battle field's bloody carnage, in defence of a country and a people who virtually treat us as Aliens and tell us that a Chinaman has the same right here that we have, and that the laborer has no right that the moneyocracy are bound to respect? Now, Mr. Editor, perhaps you may think me a little overdrawing this state of affairs and suspect a slight inkling of the demagogue about me, but, sir, if you had my experience for the last two years as an individual and as an observer of the experience of others, I think your language, for I believe you to be in sympathy with us, would be much more severe than any language I have used. VANCOUVER LABORER.

Ontario Legislature.

A Toronto dispatch says that when the House opened on the 2nd inst., there was almost a full chamber. After routine, Mr. Guthrie (South Wellington), opened the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne and was followed by Mr. Evanturel (Prescott), one of the three French members in the new house. He resented with great warmth, the attacks, which he said had been made in some newspapers on the French Canadians of Eastern constituencies. Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, said any scheme looking to the better enforcement of the Scott Act would receive the hearty support of the Conservative party. No more dangerous state of things could exist than open violation of the Scott Act, as, he understood was at present the case in many parts of the country. He claimed that the government owed its large majority to the influence of the Catholic church at the recent elections. Attorney General Mowat said the house would be asked at a late stage in the session to confer on some special expression to Her Majesty in commemoration of her Jubilee. He defended himself against the accusations of the opposition that he had gone to the country because he wished to cripple the Dominion Government and declared his sole reason was because the franchise had been greatly enlarged, and constitutional usage demanded an appeal to the people. The address was passed and the premier moved that it be engrossed and signed by the members of the Assembly and presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. All the speakers eulogized retiring Lieutenant-Governor Robinson.

Hon. M. Mercier has cancelled all appointments made by Judge Wuertelle late Speaker of the Legislature. These appointments were made by wholesale after the Government was defeated and just before Judge Wuertelle resigned his office to go on the bench.

—Correspondents should bear in mind that no letters will be admitted into the columns of THE TIMES unless the contribution is accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee to the genuiness of the production. Within the last week a large number of anonymous letters have reached us minus the authors names. These and all similar correspondents are deposited in the waste basket.

ARTISTS' GOODS.

Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors.
Brass and Paper Mathematical Instruments.
Canvas for Oil or Water Colors Painting.
Papers imported Direct for Amateurs.
Drawing Pencils, all grades, and in blocks.
Pens Holders and Penholders in Ebonite.
Brushes, Sketches, &c.
P. O. STAUNTON & CO.
Next door to Post Office.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 25, 1887.

THEIR LIFE HANGS UPON A THREAD.

The Toronto *Mail* in a recent issue, discussing the position of the government at Ottawa, admits that its life hangs upon a thread. The Ottawa *Journal* tells its Conservative friends that they "may as well face the music and admit that so far they have a good deal the worst of the situation." It adds that the Nationalists "will only need to see the parties pretty evenly divided to cast in their lot with BLAKE." This is, we believe, the real state of the case. First and foremost the Nationalists believe in decentralization. They are firmly convinced that provincial autonomy in its broadest and deepest sense is necessary to the maintenance of race, political and religious liberty in Quebec. They know that had Sir JOHN MACDONALD carried out his scheme of legislative union which he attempted to substitute for confederation, Quebec would have been entirely at the mercy of the other provinces. That the scheme was burked was no fault of Sir John's, and his persistent efforts towards centralization ever since confederation have filled the Nationalists with distrust and alarm —feelings which have been aggravated by the appearance during the recent contest in Quebec of an article in Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN'S paper again advocating Sir JOHN'S pet project of a legislative union, and by the attitude of the bigoted portion of the Conservative party in Ontario. There can be little doubt, as the *Mail*, the Ottawa *Journal*, *L'Etendard*, Mr. MERCIER and Mr. LAURIER say that the Nationalists will support Mr. BLAKE, in whom they recognize the staunch champion of Provincial autonomy and political and religious liberty.

The exact strength of both parties will shortly be known, when a division will be taken in the new House. Meanwhile unbiased, independent men agree in saying that the life of the government hangs upon a thread. The Ottawa *Journal* on this point says: "If a vote of want of confidence in the government should be moved on Northwest issues by the Liberals all (the bolters) would probably vote against the government, and as such a vote will be one which will overturn the government at the beginning of next Parliament unless one party or the other is returned with a decided majority, the Conservatives may as well face the music and admit that so far they have got a good deal the worst of the situation. Judging by Mr. MERCIER'S experience in Quebec, the average run of Rielites, or Nationalists, or whatever they call themselves, will only need to see the parties pretty evenly divided to cast in their lot with BLAKE.

RESULT OF THE ELECTORAL CONTEST.

With the Vancouver district election to-day the Dominion contest closes. At the time of writing no news of the result of the conflict in the Northwest Territories nor Gaspe has reached us. Cariboo, as was generally conceded it would, has elected its former representative, Mr. REID. In two of the Northwest districts a keen fight was in progress for many weeks and the final result problematical. Sufficient, however is known to lead us to infer that the government's majority of 73, at the close of last session, has been reduced to such a figure that nothing but a straight vote of want of confidence will finally decide its actual majority, for many members are claimed by both parties whose predilections are somewhat uncertain. Late eastern journals are full of election news, and from these we gather the following as the probable final result:

In Ontario no less than thirty-seven of the late members disappear. Of this number twenty-three are Conservatives and fourteen are Liberals. They are: Conservatives—Messrs. Wigle, Macmaster, Kilvert, Robertson, White, Farrow, Smyth, Pruyn, McMillan, McCallum, Mackintosh, Cochrane, Tasse, Hillard, Burnham, Dickinson, Beaty, Hay, Dundas, Hector Cameron, Kranz, Orton, Dawson. The Liberals are: Messrs. Somerville, Wells, Allen, McCraney, M. C. Cameron, Gunn, Fairbank, D. M. Cameron, Jackson, Cockburn, Glen, Harley, Fleming, and Springer.

In the Province of Quebec but one Liberal disappears, namely, Mr. CATUDAL, whilst eighteen Conservatives who held seats in the last parliament will be missing, namely, Messrs. Abbot, Taschereau, Cuthbert, Gagne, Lesage, Bourbeau, Pinsonneault, Hurteau, Baker, Dugas, Landry, Valin, Gault, Bosse, Ives, Massue, Billy, Bain.

Three Liberals drop out in Nova Scotia, Messrs. RAY, VAIL and FORBES, and eleven Conservatives, Messrs. Dodd, McDougall, Townshend, Daly, Stairs, Allison, Woodworth, Kaulbach, Paint, Campbell, Kinny.

In New Brunswick the ranks of the Liberals are minus such men as BURPEE and IRVINE, and that of the Conservatives Messrs. WALLACE, EVERETT and BARKER.

Prince Edward Island sends back all the former Liberal representatives, but leaves at home the Conservatives, Messrs. MACDONALD, HACKETT and JENKINS.

Manitoba elected the only straight Liberal in last parliament again, Mr. ROBERT WATSON; Col. SCOTT did not present himself for re-election and HUGH SUTHERLAND was defeated by Mr. W. B. SCARTH in Winnipeg.

British Columbias representatives are changed. Mr. JOHN A. MARA replaces Mr. F. J. BARNARD and Mr. DONALD CHISHOLM the late J. A. R. HOMER. As we write the Vancouver district contest is pending, but no doubt is felt as to the re-election of Mr. GORDON. The other members were re-elected.

The gains and losses by electoral districts are as follows: In Ontario the Liberals gained Algoma, South Essex, Glengarry, East Hastings, East Huron, Kent, Prescott, Russell, North Victoria, North Waterloo, East Peterboro', Northumberland E., Wellington Centre. The Conservatives won East Bruce, North Grey, Kingston, East Lambton, West Middlesex, South Norfolk, SouthOntario, Peel, South Wentworth, West Huron, North Ontario. The net result being a gain of two seats for the Liberals.

In Quebec the Liberals claim to have gained Bagot, Bouce, Beauharnois, Bellechase, Berthier, Chicoutimi, Dorchester, Drummond, Kamouraska, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Maskinonge, Missisquoi, Montcalm, Montmagny, Montmorency, Nicolet, Quebec Centre, Rimouski, Rouville, Montreal, East, and to have lost one seat, namely, Shefford.

Proportionately there are more changes in the Maritime Provinces than elsewhere. The Liberals gained one seat each in Halifax and Cape Breton; they gained Kings, Lunenburg and Yarmouth; but lost Annapolis, Digby and Queens in Nova Scotia, and Sunbury in New Brunswick. In that province the only gains are in St. John City and County and Northumberland.

Selkirk, Manitoba, completes the Liberal loss in that province.

The Montreal *Witness*, in analyzing the result, thus writes: Counting, as we have always done, the doubtful Nationalists with the Conservatives, the following is the summary of the result:

Province.	Con.	Lib.	Con. Maj.	Lib. Maj.
Quebec	32	32	0	0
Ontario	52	39	13	0
Nova Scotia	14	7	7	0
New Brunswick	9	7	2	0
Prince Edward Island	0	6	0	6
Manitoba	4	1	3	0
	110	93	25	6
Less Liberal majority			6	
Total Conservative maj.			19	

If we give the Nationalists to the Liberals the majority of the government so far would be reduced to 11. In this calculation it will be observed that neither Algoma nor Gaspe, in the east, appears, nor British Columbia, and the Northwest, which would increase the Ministerial majority.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, on the other hand, places the majority at 31, figuring it out in this way:

	Con.	Lib.
Ontario	55	39
Quebec	32	32
Nova Scotia	14	7
New Brunswick	9	4
Prince Edward Island	0	6
Manitoba	4	1
British Columbia	6	0
The Territories	4	0
	123	92

Leaving the Government a majority of 31.

Since our Hamilton contemporary made up its table several changes have taken place reducing the majority claimed by it very materially.

Several constituencies were won by very small majorities on either side. The closest so far as reported being:

	Maj.
Maskinonge: Colombe [C.]	1
Montmorency, Langelier [Lo.]	2
Haldimand, Colter [Lo.]	6
Halton, Waldie [L.]	9
Three Rivers, Lemaevin [C.]	12
Kingston, Sir John Macdonald [C.]	17
Yamaska, Vanasse [C.]	21
Bothwell, Mills [L.]	20
Huron, W., Porter [C.]	23
London, Carling [C.]	30
Peterboro, Stevenson [C.]	33
Queen's, N. S., Freeman [C.]	15
Winnipeg, Man., Scarth [C.]	8
Algoma, Burke [L.]	8

TORONTO *Mail*: To sum up, RIEL has cost Sir JOHN MACDONALD thirty seats, for no one familiar with Quebec affairs will contend than any other issue entered into the habitant's thoughts. Whether Sir JOHN would dare to enforce the law against a second Riel, and whether the Reformers could logically do so in view of their justification of that rebel, are questions which we do not care to discuss.

INCREASING TAXATION.

The Government will Increase the People's Burdens.

The Minister of Finance, in order to replenish a treasury depleted through undue favoritism, resorted to for corrupt purposes, proposes to increase the taxation imposed upon real and personal property, income and wild lands. The increases proposed are as follows:

On real estate, one-half of one per cent. The present rate is one-third of one per cent.

On personal property, one-third of one per cent. Present rate, one-fifth of one per cent.

On wild lands, seven and one-half cents an acre. The present tax is five cents an acre.

No increase is proposed on incomes, the government being afraid to impose any additional taxation on the class of the community to which their supporters in the House belong. This additional taxation amounts to an increase of fifty per cent, or in other words, a man who had $50 to pay before will have $75 to pay in the future. The increase is undoubtedly justified by the impoverished condition of the public treasury, and the regular yearly deficits that stare the spendthrifts in the face. The glaring absurdity of taxing wild lands in the interior at the same rate as wild lands in the vicinity of cities, was pointed out by the opposition, but the majority at the back of the boodlers was too powerful, and Mr. Beaven's proposition to substitute an *ad valorem* rate was voted down. A province that has gone into debt over half a million in two years, without an asset to show for the enormous expenditure, and which is compelled to borrow a million dollars to pay overdrafts at the bank, and provide funds for current expenses, is unquestionably drifting into bankruptcy. This reflection must occasion serious misgivings in the minds of every thoughtful citizen. There must either be an end to incompetency and extravagance, or financial ruin and all its attendant evils will overtake our fair but unfortunate province.

Still Born.

Mr. Dunsmuir's first attempt at legislation has proved an abortion, and Mr. Speaker is the man who strangled the infant before its birth. Ergo, Mr. Speaker is an abortionist. The crazy biennial sessions bill, of which the President of the Council gave notice, was yesterday ruled out of order, and the poor innocent thing will not see the light of day for another twelve months. Next session Mr. Dunsmuir will try again but the change proposed will be more sweeping still. He will endeavor to pass a bill dissolving the Legislature, dismissing the government and appointing himself dictator. This will not be such a radical change as at first sight may appear, because practically the Laird o' Cockpen, who is so "proud and so great" is the supreme ruler in British Columbia.

Another murder has been committed in Paris by an Italian named Franziner, who has been arrested. He murdered Mme. Regnault and her maid.

The trial of four of the leading anarchists of Vienna is now in progress.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—CONTINUED.

TUESDAY, March 22nd.

On the House resuming, after the noon recess, Mr. Bole moved that the report of the committee on the New Westminster railway be adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved in amendment to add what are known as the "Chinese clauses," which prohibit the employment of Chinese on the works of the company.

Mr. Bole said that, under all the circumstances he would not be justified in consenting to the introduction of the clauses. The promoters had instructed him to say that every precaution would be taken to debar the employment of Chinese, but the introduction of the prohibitive clauses would prevent the raising of the necessary capital for the enterprise in foreign markets.

Mr. Dunsmuir spoke in opposition.

Mr. Grant said that up to the time the House had agreed to a form to be introduced into all bills he had voted against anti-Chinese clauses. He was satisfied, on account of our position, that there were times when it was unavoidable that Chinese would be employed, although it has been demonstrated that their employment was not always economical. He disliked Chinese as much as any one, but on grounds of expediency he did not deem it wise or proper to vote for the prohibition in this instance, as we had the assurance of the promoters that with this clause incorporated in the bill it would greatly hamper their work. If the House was ever ready to pay the way of the unfortunate Chinese back to their native land, he would be prepared to consider that question, but until that time he could not vote to debar them from earning a living while in the Province.

Mr. Semlin compared the position of the province to that of Ireland—the country being drained of its resources of money to be sent to a foreign country.

Mr. Beaven pointed out that the franchise would probably pass out of the hands of the company and into the hands of the C. P. R. Co., which would construct the line with Chinese labor if the clauses were not put in.

The vote being taken, the amendment was lost on the following division:

Ayes—Beaven, John, Cowan, Semlin, Stenhouse, Prior, Higgins—7.

Noes—A. E. B. Davie, Robson, Mason, McLeese, Bole, Grant, Ladner, Anderson, Baker, Turner, Dunsmuir, Vernon, Thomson, Croft, Allen, Martin, Orr—17.

Bill read a third time and passed.

ASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. Robson moved the second reading of the act to amend the assessment acts.

Hon. Mr. Beaven objected to the proposed increases in the taxation of personal and real properties, and to the imposition of specific instead of *ad valorem* taxes on wild lands, and the following be inserted: Whilst in the absence of an *ad valorem* tax on wild land this House agrees to a special rate thereon, but cannot agree with the increase of taxes on real and personal property. It was wrong to tax wild lands in remote districts at 7½ cents an acre, while the same lands in the immediate vicinity of cities were taxed at the same price. He moved in amendment that all the words after that be struck out.

Mr. Dunsmuir complained of the manner in which the assessor in Comox did his work. He had a thousand acres there which were assessed at $30,000, while the thousand acres alongside, owned by the member for Cassiar, equally as valuable, were only assessed for $7,500. He thought a general assessor should be appointed to supervise assessments all over the province.

Mr. Grant was in favor of an *ad valorem* tax on wild lands. The property owned by the member for Nanaimo in Comox, assessed for $30,000, had had $10,000 expended upon it in improvements.

Hon. J. Robson said there was now an *ad valorem* tax on wild lands and a special tax of 5 cents per acre as well. The increase proposed will net $37,000, and will fall upon men of property.

Mr. Ladner disputed the statement of the Provincial Secretary that the increase would not fall on the poor man. The poor man who goes on a farm will find his taxes largely increased while no extra burden will be put upon the rich man.

Mr. Semlin spoke in favor of the amendment, and advocated the principal of *ad valorem* taxation.

Mr. McLeese said the government had an opportunity to rectify a grievance in the upper country, by taxing mining claims which were not worked. No taxes so far as he knew were collected from such property.

Mr. Cowan said the claims referred to had been secured by crown grants a number of years ago and no taxes had been paid by the owners, who lived in different parts of the world. So far as he knew these claims paid no taxes.

Mr. Orr called attention to the inconvenient season of the year at which settlers were called upon to pay their taxes, and the cost to which they were put by having to travel great distances to see the assessor. The provincial tax was not half collected; only about $60,000 having been paid last year, which would show a population of 24,000 in the province. Gross carelessness was apparent in this matter.

Mr. Beaven's amendment was defeated on the following division:

Ayes—Beaven, McLeese, Grant, Semlin, Ladner, Stenhouse—6.

Noes—Robson, A. E. B. Davie, Martin, Croft, Dunsmuir, Thompson, Allen, Vernon, Turner, Prior, Baker, Higgins, Mason, T. Davie, John, Anderson, Cowan, Orr—18.

The bill was then passed through committee and reported complete.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Speaker ruled that Mr. Dunsmuir could not introduce his bill providing for biennial sessions, on the ground that a private member could not initiate legislation affecting the constitution.

DELTA RAILWAY.

On the third reading of the Delta Railway bill, Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to introduce the "Chinese clauses," which was lost on the following division:

Ayes—Beaven, John, Martin, T. Davie, Semlin, Prior, Higgins, Cowan, Stenhouse—9.

Noes—Mason, McLeese, Orr, Anderson, Ladner, Baker, Grant, Turner, Vernon, Dunsmuir, Thomson, Croft, Allen, A. E. B. Davie, Robson—15.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

On the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Kootenay and Athabasca railway, Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to insert the Chinese clauses. He pointed out that as this road was going to receive government aid, it occupied a different position from that of the Delta Railway, and there was stronger reasons for prohibiting Chinese. The motion was lost on the following division:

Ayes—Higgins, Beaven, T. Davie, Prior, Semlin, Stenhouse, Robson, Cowan, John—9.

Noes—A. E. B. Davie, Allen, Martin, Croft, Dunsmuir, Vernon, Turner, Baker, Mason, Orr, McLeese, Anderson, Ladner, Thomson, Grant—15.

ESTIMATES.

Hon. Mr. Robson submitted the supplementary estimates.

LAWYER'S FEES.

Mr. Orr introduced a bill entitled "an act to permit barristers and solicitors of other provinces and colonies to charge and tax fees in county court proceedings." Bill read a first time.

The House adjourned until 11 a. m. on Thursday.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Of the Province of British Columbia for the Year Ending 30th June, 1887.

The supplementary estimates of expenditure for the current financial year were laid before the Assembly yesterday afternoon:

PUBLIC DEBT.—Interest on overdraft to bank to 30th June, 1887, $9,000.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (Salaries.)—Temporary departmental assistance, $1500.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICES (Salaries.)—Police and gaols, Victoria.—Extra guard, 12 months to 30th June, 1887, @ $60 m., $720; extra guard 4 months, to 31st October, 1886, @ $60 p. m., $240; Stipendiary Magistrate, Victoria, annual allowance for services other than municipal, $300. Police and gaols, Okanagan.—Constable and collector, 1st April to 30th June, 1887, @ $80 m., $240.

LEGISLATION.—Expenses of elections, $500.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (Maintenance.)—Printing office, Victoria.—Paper and incidentals, $800.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (other than salaries)—Prosecution and interpreters, $1,500; criminal punishments, $200; special constables, $700; miscellaneous, viz.:—Counsel and Solicitors' fees at Ottawa in opposing writ of habeas corpus, Regina vs Sproule, $1,809; counsel fee allowed for prisoner in above case, $500.

EDUCATION.—Victoria city district—Monitor for boys' school, 17th January to 30th June, 1887, at $25 month, $137; Nanaimo district—Alberni, teacher, 11th August, 1886, to 30th June, 1887, 50 per month, 534; Alberni, incidental expenses, 40. New Westminster district—Vancouver, second assistant teacher, three months to 30th June, 50 per month, 150. Hope-Yale district—Ashcroft, teacher, 1st Nov., 1886, to 30th June, 1887, 60 per month, 480; Ashcroft, incidental expenses, 30; Round Prairie, teacher, 18th October, 1886, to 30th June, 1887, 60 per month, 507; Round Prairie, incidental expenses, 40. Kootenay district—Revelstoke, teacher, 19th Jan. to 30th June, 1887, 60 per month, 325; Revelstoke, incidental expenses, 20; Donald, teacher, 1st March to 30th June, 1887, 60 per month, 240; Donald, incidental expenses, 20.

TRANSPORT.—Traveling expenses of officers on duty, $1500; keep of horses, $100.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Works and buildings.—Repairs to Government buildings and fences, Victoria, $200; repairs to gaol at Victoria, 100; improvement of Government reserve (clearing 2½ acres at Vancouver) 750; public school, Victoria, furniture, 100; Ward, purchase of site (balance) 794; South Cowichan, completion, 90; St. Mary's Mission, completion, 73; Granville, completion and furniture, 1,553; New Westminster, furniture, 30; South Comox, completion, 30.25; lock-up at 150-Mile House, completion, 263; public school, Pleasant Valley, construction and furniture, 752; Alberni, construction and completion, 500; Courtenay, completion, 140; North Thompson, addition, 226; Court House, Kamloops, completion, 559; site (3 lots) 300; office and residence for agents at Forks of Quesnelle—to indemnify W. Stephenson for extra disbursements, $750.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA.—Repairs to buildings, $100.00. Water, $200.00.

ROADS, STREETS AND WHARVES.—Victoria district (including $500 for Lime Kiln road) $800.00; Esquimalt district, $500.00. Cowichan district $1,000.00; Victoria and Nanaimo Trunk road, 1,500.00; Salt Spring Islands and Islands at Pimpner Pass, 350.00; Alberni (Cameron Lake and Qualicum road), 1,000.00; New Westminster district, Vancouver road, 5,000.00; Cariboo district, (trail to Fraser river *via* Goat river) 1,500.00; Kootenay district, construction of bridges, 3,000.00; Main Trunk road, 13,000.00; Colonization roads in Vancouver Island, $2,000.00.

SURVEYS.—Exploratory surveys, $2,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Relief to sufferers by fire at Vancouver, $1,080.17; Indian trouble at Metlakatlah (expense of enquiry and cost of coal for H. M. S. Cormorant to Metlakatlah and return to Victoria) 1,717.22; gratuity to the daughters of the late J. Judson Young, deputy treasurer, (3 months' salary) $510.00.

Sums granted to Her Majesty to dispose of certain sums which appear in the balance sheet of the province as assets, and to bring the same to account in the expenditure of the province, under the following services, for the year ending 30th June, 1887.

EDUCATION — Yale district — Cache Creek boarding school, advances for supplies, 1874-5-6, $1,968.13.

MISCELLANEOUS—John Glassy, defalcation in accounting for road tolls collected at Spence's Bridge in 1885, $202.24; Dominion government, advances for marine glass and rockets in 1878, 44.78; C. A. Vernon, balance due by him on revenue collections in 1875-6 now allowed in lieu of his claim for services in connection with settlers on Crown lands in Okanagan and Osoyoos, and for the maintenance of Indian prisoners, and payment to Indian constables, 309.28.

SUMS granted to Her Majesty to make good certain sums expended for the public service for the year ended 30th June, 1886, and to indemnify the several officers and persons for making such expenditures.

PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, $587.41; sinking fund, 52.72.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT (Salaries)—Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, $298.38; temporary assistance, $936.58.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (Salaries)—Police and gaols, Victoria, $527.50; police and gaols, Similkameen, 354.30.

LEGISLATION—Journals and Statutes binding, $267.79.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (Maintenance)—Printing office, $116.50.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (other than Salaries.)—Summoning and paying Jurors and Witnesses, $1,211.70; expenses of inquests, 150.83; keep of prisoners, 5,677.56; reuls, 267; miscellaneous, 5,728.87.

EDUCATION—Education office, $77.45; Victoria city district, 2.92; New Westminster city district, 27.58.

TRANSPORT—Freight on remittances, $54.94; traveling expenses of officers on duty, $229.94.

REVENUE SERVICE—Commission, costs of appeal, traveling expenses, miscellaneous, etc., $2,206.05.

PUBLIC WORKS, (works and buildings)—Repairs to government buildings and fences, Victoria, $34.48; gaol at New Westminster (completion), 19.51; furniture for government offices throughout the province, 190.06; improvement of government reserves, 6.31; public school, Victoria, construction and furniture, $39.52; public schools, Nanaimo, construction and furniture, 1.37; public school, Quamichan, construction and furniture, 29.50; public school, Somenos, construction and furniture, 28.80; public school, Yale, fences, woodsheds, etc., 53; lock up at Granite Creek, 7.25; lock up, court house and office at Farwell, 256.67; lock up at Cowichan district, 67.23.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria.—Fuel and light, $24.60; improving grounds, 14.14.

ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES AND WHARVES.—Victoria and Esquimalt districts (construction of bridge at Point Ellice) $2.50; Salt Spring Island and Islands at Pimpner Pass, 55.81; Nanaimo district, 10.40; Comox district, $248.48; New Westminster district, 73.80; Yale district, 214.86; Kootenay district, 90.29; Cassiar district, 779.42; Colonization road, $132.39.

SURVEYS.—Geological surveys, $201.24.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Advertising, $590.49; stationary, 304.98; postage, 621.21; telegrams, 508.41; library legislative and departmental, 2290; miscellaneous not detailed, $523.44.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (Salaries)—Police and gaols, Victoria—Stipendiary magistrate, Victoria, annual allowance for services other than municipal, to 30th June, 1888, $300.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, Vancouver Island—Stipendiary magistrate, twelve months, to 30th June, 1888, @ $125 p. m., $1,500.

MISCELLANEOUS—Grant to building fund of Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, $20,000.

NOTE—This sum is granted on condition that an equivalent amount be subscribed and raised by the people; or in the event of any sum not less than $15,000 being raised, the appropriation to equal the same, but not to exceed $20,000.

THE WIDE DOMINION.

Recent Happenings in the East not Reported by Telegraph.

Gleaned from Late Exchanges and Other Sources—Readable News.

Mechanics in the C. P. R. locomotive shops in Montreal are working day and night.

Archdeacon Ellwood, of Goderich, Ontario, is dead, aged 77 years. He was rector of that town for 38 years.

The young prohibitionists of Toronto, have adopted a resolution looking to the formation of a third party.

Mr. Thomas H. Robinson, a native of St. Mary's, but now resident of Toronto, is the champion skater of the Dominion.

The statement that the Department of Agriculture had been divided into two departments was premature.

Robertson & Bond, dry goods, Bowmanville, have assigned; liabilities $20,000. Montreal merchants are the principal creditors.

The foreign out for seed purposes swindle at latest advices was being practised on farmers in the Belleville district, Ontario.

John Sinclair, aged 55, a farmer of Elfred, Ont., was killed on the 2nd instant, by a passing train on the Grand Trunk Railway.

The receipts of the Patti concert at St. Paul last week, amounted to $11,763, and it will endure forever in the musical annals of St. Paul.

F. Gilman, advocate, of Montreal, has been appointed legislative councillor in place of Hon. Mr. Webb, appointed sheriff of St. Francis.

Parliament this session will be asked for a vote to equip a new troop of cavalry bringing the permanent force up to 1,000 men.

Hon. M. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, has been notified that Col. Goldie will shortly arrive to purchase 300 horses for the Imperial army.

Mr. H. Smyth, the defeated Conservative candidate for Kent, Ont., arrived in Winnipeg last week and left for the Pacific coast. He is one of the delayed passengers.

The snow blockade on the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway in Quebec was a serious one. At Hardman's cut, five miles above Aylmer, the snow was by actual measurement 40 feet deep.

Sir John Macdonald's majority in Carleton was 1,085, and is somewhat of a coincidence that the official figures for West Bruce give Mr. Blake a lead of exactly 1,085 also.

Official information has been received that upon consideration, the Imperial Government has decided to grant a clasp to all those who were in action in the suppression of the late rebellion, in the Northwest.

INTERIOR INFORMATION.

Items of Interest from Kamloops, Okanagan and Spallumcheen.

Mr. Jas. McIntosh, manager of the Shuswap Milling Co., has arrived from the coast. Since the political atmosphere has calmed down the genial and forensic Jimmie will, no doubt, boom the lumber business.

Kamloops streets are not in as good shape as they ought to be. The prisoners who are confined in the lock-up should be permitted to keep them in good repair, as they hardly have enough exercise to keep them in good health.

The jolly crowd of passengers who for the past week or so were snowed up at Kamloops, left on Wednesday, some going west, with the intention of going around by the Northern Pacific to their destinations in the East. Others went east, determined to tramp it over the mountains if necessary.

Weather in Okanagan, for the latter part of February and so far into March, has been pleasant; snow disappearing and sleighing about gone.

Mr. Lequime, and most of the ranchers in Okanagan, have sufficient fodder for stock. Mr. Boucherat got short, and is buying hay from Mr. Jno Connor at $14 per ton at stack. Only a few parties have met with loss in cattle. The lesson, however, is one that will be remembered, and more caution will be taken hereafter to provide for stock during the winter.

It is expected that the mining season will soon open along Mission Creek. A good deal of preparation is going on. The Hydraulic Mining Co. will commence operations about the 10th inst.

A company are prospecting up the Spallumcheen river for timber limits. They talk of clearing out the river in the spring in order to run logs down.

Capt. Short expects to supply the country during the summer with fresh salmon trout from Okanagan Lake. He is now preparing fishing appliances.

A good supply of ice is harvested at Belveders and Priests' valley.

Seeding will be three or four weeks later this year than last. In '86 the first wheat was sown on the first of March.

Testimonial to Company.

The delayed passengers, 28 in number, left New Westminster on Sunday, for the East. The company placed a Pullman and dining car at their disposal, and did everything in its power to make amends for the delay. Before leaving the passengers sent the following testimonial to the *Columbian*:

"We, the undersigned delayed passengers, on the eve of our departure for the East, take this means of conveying to D. E. Brown, district passenger agent at Port Moody, and to W. L. Fagan, agent at this city, as representing the C. P. R., our appreciation and thanks for the uniform kindness and good treatment we have received from their hands, everything in their power having been done to make our sojourn here pleasant and agreeable. T. Sheppard, J. Lamb, J. B. Parish, M. L. Dougherty, Thos. Shore, M. McDougall, J. McMullen, G. H. White, Wm. Stewart, W. A. Hall, J. Crossland and family, John Leamy, F. M. Hall, Annie Caplice, Mrs. S. E. Hall."

THE IRISH PROBLEM

Again Before the Commons—Criminal Law in Ireland—The Government's Policy

Unfolded by Hon. W. H. Smith—The House Threatened With a Dissolution.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday night the Hon. W. H. Smith moved that the bill for the amendment of the criminal law in Ireland have precedence over all orders of the day. He said the government was bound to act under a sense of public duty, particularly so when they found the juries in that country intimidated and notorious criminals, whose deeds were inimical to society, getting off scot free. He would refrain from stating the particulars of the measure, leaving that to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. What he now urged was that the measure is absolutely necessary for the security and happiness of the law-abiding people of Ireland. Referring to the proposed amendment offered last night by John Morley, rejecting the declaration of urgency for the government bill, Mr. Smith reminded the House, however, that Mr. Gladstone resisted the amendment in 1881. The position of the government now was the same as that of Mr. Gladstone's government then. The speaker said the government land bill would be divided into two parts; one of these would be introduced immediately, the other would be a land purchase bill of wide scope. Both measures would be found to be framed on the principles of honesty and justice. The speaker thought the government could not hope that any measure framed on these lines would satisfy the Irish national league, which he said was a successor of the land league and was the cause of all the disorganization and terrorism pervading Ireland. He hoped the House would speedily adopt the government's measures. If the House did not adopt them the government would be compelled to ask the opinion of the country to either confirm their policy or relieve them of the responsibilities of government.

Mr. John Morley, in a lengthy and exhaustive speech, combatted Mr. Smith's assertions as to the lawless condition of Ireland, and demanded that the government give comparative statistics of crime in Ireland, which he said would show that beyond a certain very narrow area the country had seldom been quieter. The government's restrictive legislation would only aggravate such evils as existed and would weaken and spoil whatever remedies they had in store. The land commission had declared that the cause of combinations among the people was inability to pay excessive rents. It had been shown that the Irish landlords combined habits of extravagance, in emulation of the richer landlords of England, with the system of rack rent. No matter how hard the tenants might strive to meet their rents, this wretched landlord system crushed them. The coercion proposals of the government appeared to be based upon the idea that the people of Ireland were indolent and dishonest. But those who knew them had a different conception of their character. They believed them to be honest, hard-woking and truthful. The hon. gentleman then dwelt upon the questions that had disturbed the people of Ireland and how the tenants had been beted by landlords. In conclusion he said that the wisest policy would be remedial legislation which would destroy the roots of discontent. In 1881 when the Coercion bill was passed the number of outrages increased from 170 in Feb., 1881, to 479 in January, 1882, and 532 in March. He doubted whether the excessive penal laws of the eighteenth century did more injury to Ireland than did the agrarian laws of the present century. To ask urgency for placing the law, on the side of the landlords was to shut the door of hope on the tenants. His deliberate conviction was that there was never a more wanton, gratuitous and unjustifiable resort to the ever-failing, ever-poisonous remedy of coercion.

The Hon. Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, accused Mr. Morley of bestowing adverse criticisms and invectives upon measures that were as yet unknown. Mr. Gladstone, in 1881, told the House to consider, not only the amount of crime but its character, and what it was aimed at. The bill had been forced on the government because the present current of crime was aimed at the subversion of the laws and basis of order; it was beside the question to tell the House that there were some bad landlords who oppressed tenants. This must be expected while human nature remains what it is. Referring to the land legislation of the late government, Mr. Balfour characterized it as a humiliating failure.

From the tone of the speeches of Messrs. Smith and Balfour it is evident that the government has decided upon the policy to be adopted in regard to Ireland, which will be the Coercion bill, the Tenant's Relief bill, which will give tenants the power to stay evictions by declaring their inability to pay full rent, and a wiping out of the claim by a surrender to the bankruptcy court. The land purchase measure will then follow. This scheme is known as Chamberlain's land bank measure. If defeated upon any of these questions an appeal will be made to the country. The confident tone of the ministerialists confirms the generally accepted report that Chamberlain and Lord Hartington assisted in building the scheme and approve the final structure.

The Parnellites are eager to fight *a outrance* at every stage, but they find the Gladstonians reluctant to support them. It is believed the Coercion bill will be rushed through.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of Subscribers—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Royal Hospital was held this afternoon at the City Hall.

The annual report of the Directors showed that a substantial reduction had taken place in the expenditure for the past year.

The convalescent home has ten beds and the hospital thirty-two. The fiscal year was commenced with a balance on hand of $570 51 and ended with a credit balance of $1,663.37, all liabilities being discharged. The total expenditure for the year was $7,218 08. The average cost per day for each resident patient, including out-door disbursements, was not quite 54 cents. Voluntary subscriptions show a slight falling off. During the year ten deaths have taken place. One hundred and sixty-eight patients were admitted and about the same number treated outside. Total subscriptions amounted to $879.50.

The old board of officers was re-elected. The board elected the following officers: President, A. McLean; Secretary, J. S. Yates; Treasurer, W. M. Chudley. A vote of thanks was passed to the directors and to Mr. Chudley for his efficent services as Secretary-Treasurer during the past year.

The report of the population of Germany, according to the census of 1885, has just been made public. The total is placed at 46,855,902, an increase 5,200,000 since 1871.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 23.—Judge Boyd has granted warrants for the arrest of Father Ryan, of Herbertson branch of the National League for contempt of court, in refusing to give testimony concerning his action of the campaign. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of a number of other persons in Herbertson on the same charge.

DYNAMITE AND BOMBS.

The police of St. Petersburg have discovered stores of dynamite and apparatus for the manufacture of bombs in several villas in Pargelevee, a summer resort in the suburbs of the Russian capital.

THE KAISER TO THE POPE.

ROME, March 23.—Emperor William telegraphed yesterday to the Pope thanking him for his congratulations and expressing a wish for the prosperity and happiness of His Holiness.

OBERON AGAIN A WINNER.

LONDON, March 23.—Twenty horses started in the Lincolnshire handicap race of one thousand sovereigns at Lincoln spring meeting to-day. Oberon won. Remny, second; Isobar, third.

THEIR LIVES IN PERIL.

PARIS, March 23.—The *Paris* publishes a telegram from Leomberg, the capital of Galicians, Austria, which says that on the 15th of March an attempt was made to upset the train conveying the Czar and Czarina to St. Petersburg, on their return from a visit to the grand Duke Vladimir.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—The Russian Ambassador here on Monday had an audience with the Sultan and declared to His Majesty that the mission to Riga by the special Turkish agent, in Bulgaria, had been useless, and expressed dissatisfaction at the action of the Ottoman ministry respecting the Bulgarian troubles.

Veledoff has sent a note to the Porte pressing Turkey for the payment of arrears in the war indemnity due Russia, and requesting the Porte for suspension of money payments due Russia on Turkish army and navy account.

ANOTHER PLOT DISCOVERED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—All the Grand Dukes, ministers and diplomats, and court officials visited the German Embassy yesterday to congratulate Gen. Von Schenwitz, German Ambassador, on the Emperor's birthday. In the evening at the palace to Von Schevenitz and Major Vallunie it was reported that six persons were captured on Sunday in connection with a secret plot to assassinate the Czar and were hanged on Monday. Lieut. Sudenkin, who was chief of the police three years ago, and who was suspected of having plotted against the Czar's life is said to have been one of the six.

PERSONALS

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. Wentworth F. Wood and wife were passengers to the mainland this morning.

Mrs. D. P. K. Loring and Miss Jellerson, of Boston, arrived from San Francisco on Monday and will spend a few weeks in this city.

Mr. Wm. Power, of Moodyville, is in the city.

Mr. S. Tingley arrived down last night. Mrs. Tingley is ill at the Clarence.

Mr. H. Abbott, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., came over from the mainland last evening.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 25, 1887.

Death of the Oldest Pioneer.

Wm. Pottinger died at Hillside, this city, at 7 o'clock this morning, in the 73rd year of his age. Deceased was the oldest pioneer on the British Columbian coast. He came to York Factory, Hudson Bay, in the year 1834, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, crossing the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia river in the year 1837, and has remained here ever since. He was a native of Westry Orkney Islands. While in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, he was a faithful, hard-working servant, and much liked by the officers under whom he served. After leaving the service of that company, about 1853, he entered the employ of Mr. John Work, of Hillside, with whose family he has remained ever since, in the capacity of gardener. Mr. R. Finlayson, himself the oldest resident of Victoria, informs us that the deceased was the oldest pioneer of the British Columbia coast, having resided at Fort Simpson for some time before Mr. Finlayson arrived in Victoria. A record of his times would be a complete history of our province from the day when it first emerged from the darkness of the past down to the present day.

Non-Administration of Justice.

THE TIMES has repeatedly called the attention of the government to the fact that the murderers of Hilton and Kempt were still at large and that practically nothing had been done by the government to bring them to justice. By a telegram of yesterday it appears that Kapla, an Indian, arrested and in gaol for the crime, has been released from the Kootenay gaol by Chief Isidore and twenty-five armed Indians. Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, ex-M. P. P. for that district, is deserving of thanks for having carried the news to Donald. Nearly two years has passed since these two old British Columbians lost their lives while attempting to develope the resources of that district, and the government have not by any means taken such energetic steps in the matter as the people of Kootenay had a right to expect. When at last they have moved the machinery of the law, it is at a most injudicious time, as in winter but few men are in the mines of Southern Kootenay, consequently under such circumstances the Indians would be less deterred from doing what they appear to have been guilty of. Verily our government acts with wisdom!

Lively Legislators.

Mr. Bole correctly described the House on Thursday night, notwithstanding the protest of the temporary speaker, when he compared it to a bear-garden. Mr. Theo. Davie led off in desk slamming, followed by Hon. J. Robson and the member for Esquimalt. Mr. Ladner and the other opposition speakers took the interruptions good-humoredly, and the noises were discontinued when it was seen that they had the opposite effect to the one intended. Instead of stopping, they only retarded the debate. Towards midnight, when the fun grew fast and furious, one government member sang a song; another danced a breakdown to the lively air of "The Land o' the Leal," sung with much spirit by the member for Nanaimo, while still another from way back on the mainland vainly tried to walk on his hands down the center on neutral ground. The Speaker tried to look very stern but failed, and to preserve his character diligently consulted "May" to ascertain where the line should be drawn between uproarious disorder and strict parliamentary propriety. He has taken the question under advisement and will give a written decision before the adjournment.

Remarkable Independence.

A surprising instance of independence is afforded in the *Colonist* this morning. The editor and proprietor of that paper, Mr. D. W. Higgins, as a member of the Legislature, has proposed to change the name of the city of Vancouver to Granville. Such a proposition, as a matter of course, is bound to raise a storm of opposition in the city named, and to escape from the indignation aroused the *Colonist* actually censures its editor, as follows:

"While giving that honorable gentleman (Higgins) credit for the great energy he has displayed in the interests of this city and of his constituents [modesty], we cannot but think that the motion, of which he has given notice, is more calculated to be productive of injury than otherwise."

The nominal proprietary questioning the conduct of the *bona fide* owner! The *Colonist* stating that a motion to be made by D. W. Higgins is calculated to be productive of injury! It would be an assurance of better things in the future were it not so transparent that a school boy can see through the subterfuge. Mr. Higgins, M. P. P., very probably wrote this remarkable article himself. What next?

The "Puzzling Problem."

An esteemed correspondent furnishes THE TIMES the following calculation, which we recommend the Hon. Provincial Secretary to peruse:

Assuming that the Provincial Secretary can invest his sinking fund at 4 per cent per annum interest to be compounded yearly, he will have to place to that account yearly the sum of $17,890 (and some few cents) to liquidate the loan, and will have to pay yearly for interest the sum of $50,000, thus making a total to be paid annually:

Sinking fund account	$17,890
Interest on $1,000,000 at 5 per cent	50,000
Total annual cost to the province of $1,000,000 loan	$67,890

The Sardonyx.

This fine steamer was to-day purchased by the C. P. N. Co., and now forms one of the fleet of that company. It is intended to overhaul and refit her before being placed in the service of her new owners. She will be run in connection with the railway service, her field in all probability being the Vancouver-Victoria route. The figures paid are said to be considered satisfactory to her late owners as well as to the purchasers. THE TIMES congratulates the C. P. N. Co. on the addition of so handsome a vessel to their fine fleet.

Preparing for Alaskan Excursions.

The alterations and improvements of the steel steamer Olympian, leased by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for the Alaska route, are about completed at the Portland boneyard. They comprise the addition of sixty-eight state rooms, baths, etc. She will soon be taken to the drydock at Esquimalt, and will be ready to begin her excursion trips to Sitka on April 20th, under command of Capt. Carroll.—*San Francisco Post.*

An Ottawa dispatch of the 16th states that the recount in the Haldimand election shows that Dr. Montague, the Conservative, had the majority vote, and that he consequently is elected over Mr. Coulter, who was elected last September, but had had not taken his seat in the Commons. The report adds that *the government's prospects are very bright!* If the government's statement is correct that already it has a majority of forty, why this sentence? None knows it better than Sir John himself that his position is in great jeopardy. But the "boy's" courage must be kept up at any cost, or sacrifice.

A LESSON WITH A MORAL.

When will our Eyes be Opened to this Great National Calamity?

The year 1886 played sad havoc with many prominent men of our country.

Many of them died without warning, passing away apparently in the full flush of life.

Others were sick but a comparatively short time. We turn to our files and are astonished to find that most of them died of apoplexy, of paralysis, of nervous prostration, of malignant blood humor, of Bright's disease, of heart disease, of kidney disease, of rheumatism or of pneumonia.

It is singular that most of our prominent men die of these disorders. Any journalist who watches the telegraph reports, will be astonished at the number of prominent victims of these disorders.

Many statements have appeared in our paper with others to the effect that the diseases that carried off so many prominent men in 1886, are really one disease, taking different names according to the location of the fatal effects.

When a valuable horse perishes, it becomes the nine days' talk of the sporting world, and yet thousands of ordinary horses are dying every day, their aggregate loss is enormous, and yet their death creates no comment.

So it is with individuals. The cause of death of prominent men creates comment, especially when it can be shown that one unsuspected disease carries off most of them, and yet "vast numbers of ordinary men and women die before their time every year from the same cause."

It is said that if the blood is kept free from uric acid, that heart disease, paralysis, nervous prostration, pneumonia, rheumatism, and many cases of consumption, would never be known. This uric acid, we are told, is the waste of the system, and it is the duty of the kidneys to remove this waste.

We are told that if the kidneys are maintained in perfect health, the uric, kidney, acid is kept out of the blood, and these sudden and universal diseases caused by uric acid will, in a large measure disappear.

But how shall this be done? It is folly to treat effects. If there is any known way of getting at the cause, that way should be known to the public. We believe that Warner's safe cure, of which so much has been written, and so much talked of by the public generally, is now recognized by impartial physicians and the public as the one specific for such diseases.

Because public attention has been directed to this great remedy by means of advertising, some persons have not believed in the remedy. We cannot see how Mr. Warner could immediately benefit the public in any other way, and his valuable specific should not be condemned because some nostrums have come before the public in the same way, any more than that all doctors should be condemned because so many of them are incompetent.

It is astonishing what good opinion you hear on every side, of that great remedy, and public opinion thus based upon an actual experience, has all the weight and importance of absolute truth.

At this time of the year, the uric acid in the blood invites pneumonia and rheumatism, and there is not a man who does not dread these monsters of disease; but he need have no fear of them we are told, if he rid the blood of the uric acid cause.

These words are strong, and may sound like an advertisement, and be rejected as such by unthinking people, but we believe they are the truth, and as such should be spoken by every truth-loving newspaper.

INTERIOR INFORMATION.

News from the Kamloops and Spallumcheen Districts.

Mr. J. R. Hall, of Kamloops, has returned from Okanagan, where he purchased 150 head of cattle, and drove them to his ranch. He says cattle will be dear this year.

We believe Mr. Lee is preparing plans for an English Church and parsonage, which will be built near Mr. Mara's residence, and for a boarding and day school under the auspices of the Church of England. A site for the latter has been secured above the Court House.

On Monday last Dr. Tunstall was called to Lytton to hold an inquest on a Chinaman, named Ah Sue, who died a day or two previous from the effects of a stab in the leg executed by a brother Celestial. The murderer used a long knife, and actually ripped open his opponent's leg, from the thigh to the calf. It is said that there was scarcely a quart of blood left in him when he died. The murderer was promptly arrested.

Mr. P. Carr has just returned from a two weeks visit to the Hot Springs at Harrison Lake. So great is the healing power of this water that some of the worst cases of scrofula, salt rheumatism, etc., have been completely cured in less than a week's time.

Mr. Geo. E. Laws, of the Columbia Milling Company, arrived in town on Sunday last. He was on his way to Spallumcheen, where the company are about to start business. Mr. Laws has been through the Eastern States and Canada, making arrangements for procuring the latest improved machinery for the new mill, which will be one of the best equipped roller mills on the coast. It is expected that it will be ready for use in May. Mr. Laws informs us that the company will place a steamer on the Spallumcheen river, which will make daily trips to Sicamous, where the C. P. R. will put in a side track for the accommodation of the company.

A Ferry Tragedy.

TEXARKANA, March 19.—Two weeks ago Walter Ridgely, a farmer, shot and killed two ferrymen, who were trying to get exorbitant charges out of a St. Louis drummer for putting him across the river. Ridgely took the drummer's part. The ferrymen insulted him for this and attempted to draw their weapons, when Ridgeley shot them both dead. Upon examination Ridgely was discharged.

TO KILL HIM AT SIGHT.

Others swore to kill Ridgely on sight. Last night Ridgely, on horseback, was riding home, and on entering a strip of woods was fired on from an ambush. His horse fell dead, but its rider escaped unharmed and rolled over on the opposite side of the horse to that from which the firing proceeded. The two would-be murderers were an uncle and a brother of the killed ferrymen. Thinking Ridgely was dead, they approached, and when within about ten steps, Ridgely suddenly raised up and shot both of his assailants dead, this makes four men Ridgely has killed over a simple ferry boat transaction.

Reduction Works.

The Portland reduction works will be started about the first of May next. The difficulty of beginning work thus far has been the impossibility of getting ore during the winter. The enterprise, which is backed by considerable capital, will be of incalculable value in developing the mineral regions of Oregon and Washington Territory.

—The schooner Orion left San Francisco a few days ago for Cook's Inlet, Alaska, with boilers, steam engine and a complete outfit for a new cannery to be started at that point.

C. P. R. EXTENSION.

The Suit of Edmonds et. al. vs. Canadian Pacific Railway.

Judgment Delivered by Sir M. B. Begbie, Chief Justice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1887.

Edmonds et. al. vs. Canadian Pacific Railway.

JUDGMENT.

Following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice, Sir Matthew B. Begbie in, the suit pending between the C. P. R. Company and the property owners as to the right of way between Port Moody and Vancouver:

This cause coming on for hearing, Mr. Pooley for the plaintiffs asked me to adhere to the view which I had expressed on the interlocutory application for an injunction on the 4th August last, when I, in effect, held that the proposed works of the defendant's company westward from Port Moody to Coal Harbor constituted an extension of their line beyond their terminus, and as such was forbidden by their act; that decision having been supported by the Divisional Court here, from which court, I am informed, no appeal lay to the court above. And he opened what would probably have been a very interesting and valuable argument, commencing with the original negotiations for a transcontinental railway indicated by the Terms of Union citing documents contained in many Yellow Books and published in the Sessional papers from Ottawa; when I called his attention to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Major v. C. P. R. Company, and asked whether that was not an authority binding on me, and decisive in favor of the defence set up by the C. P. R. Company in this action. Mr. Pooley argued that that decision was not binding on me, inasmuch as it was a judgment arrived at without argument, or rather worse, after an imperfect and simulated argument, in a friendly suit, launched and carried into the Supreme Court for the purpose of betraying that court into a misconceived opinion. That the whole of the report of the proceedings, (so far as they were accessible), the arguments of the counsel on both sides, as well as the reasons stated by the court in giving judgment, plainly showed this; not the least attention having been paid to the opinions of the judge here in the case under appeal, but the whole argument being directed to my own observations on the interlocutory application of the 4th August, in this case; which was not before the court at Ottawa. That many facts and arguments which a bona fide respondent would have urged are entirely omitted, the court above being left under entirely false impressions. For instance, one main point upon which the entire judgment turns, is (as reported) that a clause in a subsequent act of parliament, apparently inconsistent with a clause in a previous act, repeals the previous clause by implication, and that the sub-section in the General Act of 1879, which forbids an extension by a railway company beyond its terminus, was therefore repealed by a clause in the act of 1881, enabling this company to construct branches from any point along its line to any other point in Canada; whereas it should have been pointed out to the court that there is no question here of a previous or a subsequent act; the very same act of 1881, which empowers the defendant's company to build branches expressly introduces and reiterates the prohibition against extensions beyond termini. Neither was the argument founded on the doctrine of eminent domain noticed in the judgment, which was, however, indicated by Mr. Richards, Q. C., as *amicus curiæ*; and yet it fairly deserved attention; being shortly this: The grant of these powers to enter and take land is an exercise purely of eminent domain, and can only operate, and indeed, can be only intended to operate, on soil over which the Legislature making the grant is sovereign. But the Dominion Legislature and executive has no sovereign rights over the soil in any province, these being reserved to the province itself by the B. N. A. Act; and the grant of the powers by the Dominion parliament to enter, etc., on land can only be intended of Dominion territory i. e. the tract between Manitoba and British Columbia, and if intended to apply elsewhere, is unconstitutional. Nor is legislative sanction wanting, Mr. Pooley said, for either of the views thus put forward. For in 1883, when the defendant's company wished to make an extension eastwards, they sought and obtained legislative authority for the purpose; (Canada, 1883, c. 8) which they would not have asked, nor would the Legislature have granted, if the company already possessed the power now claimed of making such an extension by simply calling it a "branch." That the government of British Columbia, and also the defendant's company themselves, have acted on the same views up to the time of the proceedings which originated these suits; the government having by notice in the *Gazette* here in May, 1884, thrown open to occupation all the lands west of the terminus at Port Moody; to which the defendant's company never objected, but on the contrary, accepted from the government of British Columbia a grant of 6000 acres of this very land as an inducement to them to extend and adapt to their parliamentary line, and, in the language of the agreement of 23d February, 1885, to change their terminus; the idea of calling the proposed new works by any other name than an extension never having occurred to anybody until the prospect of this litigation. So also the act, Canada 1885, c. 57, expressly takes notice that the C. P. R. includes the main line, the branches, and the extensions, (s 1) distinguishing between these last and the next following, act (c. 58, 1885, s. 4,) expressly terms the proposed addition to the line in the Province of Quebec an "extension." And as to statutory authority for the views proposed by Mr. Pooley concerning the rights of eminent domain, in the act of 1881, c. 14, which enlarged the original boundaries of the Province of Manitoba there is an express reservation of the rights previously granted to the C. P. R. in the land within such enlarged boundaries; which would not have been necessary, nor expressed, unless Parliament had been fully of opinion that such grants were of "eminent domain," and so, without some such reservation, could not take effect within a Province. That as to the sentimental bias in favor of a great national undertaking, whatever were the undeniable merits and value of the C. P. R. as a whole, this particular line of 14 miles was no part of the national Parliamentary undertaking, the extent and termini of which—all that Parliament deemed of national importance—were already determined. That projected undertaking is purely a private work superadded to the already completed Parliamentary line, an operation by a commercial company for its own advantage, to secure to itself a tract of 6,000 acres, and to enhance the value of that tract. That Major's land was in Vancouver townsite, and it was for his interest that the company should come, not that they should be restrained; that he never had resisted the company at all, and that the expenses of his counsel were paid by the company. All these grounds, Mr. Pooley urged, and many other matters, were not even hinted at in any way in the argument or judgment in Major's case; and they surely are worthy of being at least put forward. They were not put forward here on the 4th August, because the question was then treated as being merely on the application of very ordinary words in their everyday sense; not requiring any authority. The silence of the respondent's counsel shows the wholly fictitious nature of the opposition which professedly was raised against the company's claims. And Mr. Pooley cited many authorities to show that judgments thus obtained are not entitled to the weight they otherwise would possess, and are liable to be criticized, and disregarded in other courts, or in actions between other parties.

But to this conclusion I could not agree nor could I even take his arguments into consideration. It is possibly, quite open to the Supreme Court at Ottawa to listen to these views, and if they see reason to doubt whether the judgment in Major's case were correct or incorrectly arrived at, they may if they think fit, reconsider their opinion. I do not think it is in my province to do so. If this had been the decision of an English Court, or of a court in another province, and if I learned that it was a decision without argument, and a fortiori, if after a sham argument, I might have examined the reasoning in the judgment, and if dissatisfied with the reasons, I might have declined to follow the decision. But that would be so, because it is optional with this court to adopt or decline the views of an Ontario Court. But the Supreme Court of Canada is a court whose decisions I am not only not free to disregard—it is my first judicial duty to obey and enforce them. It is not necessary that an inferior judge should acquiesse in, or understand the reasons for the decisions of the court above him; he may in many respects do well enough, if he only understands and enforces the decisions of that court; but he will bring things into inextricable confusion, in fact he will show himself quite unfit for his office, if he decides against what he knows to be the decision of the Superior Court, merely because he thinks he knows better than they do. Now the decision in Major's case was not on the construction of an analagous or somewhat similar act of parliament, but of this very act. It was not concerning other defendants, but concerning this very company; nor concerning other works, branches or extensions, but concerning this very circuit of 14 miles from Port Moody to Coal Harbor. It is as nearly as possible a judgment *in rem*: being a decision that this act of parliament of 1881 enables this company to construct this line to Coal Harbor. I am bound to accept that decision as correct. That being so, the company must have all the powers necessary for affecting that construction; and they may exercise such powers compulsorily; and the plaintiffs are entirely wrong in their contention. I think it a necessary conclusion from the recent decision in Major's case that the plaintiffs never had any right to institute this action, or to get their injunction of the 4th August, and I dismiss their action with costs. The defendants' costs of resisting the interlocutory injunction both before me and the Divisional Court, will also have to be paid by the plaintiffs, so far as I can at present deal with them.

I may say that I feel all the more confident that I understand the decision in Major's case by reason of two circumstances on which Mr. Pooley relied in asking me to disregard it. 1st. The court above seem to have paid little regard to other decisions arrived at here, but to have been very anxious to point out that my interlocutory judgment of the 4th August, in this very case of Edmonds v. C. P. R. and the reasons there assigned were altogether erroneous; in fact, as reported, the judgment is rather in this case than in Major's. 2d. The court were not unanimous, but were divided as 4 to 1. A court is always so desirous of unanimity that it is only after a very full discussion and interchange of views that they finally agree to differ. It is therefore to be presumed that the various acts of parliament and other matters were thoroughly sifted and debated by the judges, among themselves, although Major's counsel seems certainly, as reported, to have been very frugal in his argument in court.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Their Advent to Victoria Said to be an Assured Fact.

Our Winnipeg dispatches a few days ago stated that Commander Combes of the Salvation Army had reached that city en route for the Pacific Coast where it was intended to open several camps. A correspondent writing from San Francisco give the following particulars of the work of the army in that city. He says: We had the pleasure of attending a skirmish by the local squad of Salvation Army soldiers at their barracks here. They are certainly peculiar. No one, however, can fail to be impressed with their earnestness and the zeal with which they pray and shout and sing and exhort sinners—even under the most adverse circumstances. Often are they called upon to face the jeers of a mob, and even violence. Their peculiar methods lead them to go into the streets and by ways. The meeting we attended was conducted by about a dozen of the "soldiers," about equally divided between the sexes. They wear uniforms, and their favorite musical instruments, in lieu of an orchestra, are tambourines. The singing is mostly of the darky, camp-meeting kind, and is accompanied by swaying of the body in most cases, as well as genuflections that rarely fail to work the audience into an excitement of sympathy. Their sermonizing seems to be mostly off-hand exhortations, and although their meetings are boisterous, yet we are told that cases of rowdyism rarely cause trouble. The women are very plainly dressed in black. Two of the sisters we saw, and who were most prominent, were what are called hallelujah bonnets—these bonnets being much the shape of ladies summer "sundown" hats, tied down with a black scarf so as to leave the front of the bonnet projecting very much like an inverted scoop shovel. A collection was then taken, when the dimes and quarters rattled into an upturned tambourine. The services lasted nearly two hours, and were varied, sometimes members of the army going around among the audience and engaging in personal solicitation with individuals here and there. Attendance was liberal, and we learn that revival meetings of this character frequently run for months with undiminished interest. Undoubtedly they reach a class of people seldom reached by the regular churches.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

THE MODERN WAR SHIP

Essential Requirements of Modern Men-of-War Discussed.

Great Speed Absolutely Necessary—Cannon the Chief Factor.

On the 23d January, Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, before a large audience in the Mansion House, London, delivered a lecture on the "Modern War Ships." The hall was crowded, many of the most eminent shipconstructors of Great Britain being among the audience. The Chairman, Lord Charles Beresford, at the conclusion of Mr. White's lecture made a rattling speech, much less reserved than the lecture, and contained several points of great importance. Mr. White reviewed the history of

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION,

showing that progress is now so rapid that some British men-of-war become obsolete and useless before they are ready for commission, whereas between 1599 and 1859 progress was so slow that the Royal William, built in 1670, was in active service until 1813. Comparing, also, cannon, he showed that the Great Harry, built in 1512, carried 120 guns, the largest being 32-pounders, against the Victoria, built in 1859, with 121 guns, the largest being 68-pounders. During the last thirty years a jump had been made from 68-pounders to 120-ton cannon. He laid great stress on the fact that the contest between armor and cannon now was more favorable to cannon than at any period since the first ironclad was built. He also brought out the value of light, quick-firing cannon, and stated broadly the opinion that cannon were the chief factors in the construction of modern war ships. With regard to torpedo boats, he did not think the days of large, costly cruisers were ended. Life on board these small torpedo boats way almost uneodurable. Few commanders or men were able to live entirely, as one friend of his did, when at sea in a torpedo boat, on sherry and eggs. He urged that all war ships should contain

GUNS, RAMS, AND TORPEDOES,

and should not be built with only one means of offense. As regards speed, he said the Naniwakan, nineteen knots, was the speediest cruiser yet launched, but it was likely soon to be surpassed. He stated that all naval experts agreed that high speed was of primary importance. All classes of war vessels, even the great ironclads, must now have high speed or be placed at a fatal disadvantage compared with cruisers or torpedoes. He placed the standard of speed of armorclads at from sixteen to eighteen knots, cruisers from eighteen to twenty, and torpedo craft from nineteen to twenty-five. He thought sail power on fast vessels of little use. Rigging was now being removed from several British men-of-war, and no other full-rigged vessels would be built except for small craft on the China station or African coast. He urged strongly an ample appropriation to enable ships to be completed at the shortest period after they were begun; also the construction of swift protected cruisers and of torpedo craft, even England's great ship-building resources would be of no use whatever in an age when war was decided by a short, sharp struggle, begun without warning. He thought armed merchant vessels of value, but not to be treated as substitutes for regular war ships.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

followed. He differed with Mr. White in many points. He thought the power of guns was overrated. The Shah's guns would, for instance, have penetrated the Peruvian ram Huascar five times out of seventy shots if the conditions had been the same as at target trials. As a matter of fact not one of the Shah's seventy shots penetrated the Huascar. He strongly urged the use of many small guns in addition to large ones, partly because, as a necessity, the frequent firing of the latter discouraged the crew. He advocated belted cruisers as opposed to the citadel construction of the Inflexible type. He would not dare to ram a belted cruiser with the Inflexible, because he thought the bow of the Inflexible would collapse without harming the enemy. Then the Inflexible's citadel would probably turn turtle. He believed no more large armorclads ought to be built, but that England must build them if any nation did. He praised

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL AUBE

for his policy in building small, fast cruisers able to run out in mid-Atlantic and destroy British commerce. This could be done unless England was very careful to prevent it. He urged that thirty of the fastest merchant steamers should be so arranged that within three days of the declaration of war at least half this number would be able to start, fully equipped with large cannon, to all parts of the world to sweep the ocean of privateers. Otherwise a single slow privateer might in two weeks produce a panic in London and stop the sailing of all British merchantmen. He rather pooh-poohed torpedoes, as being useful but as not likely to revolutionize naval warfare. He thought speed had now taken the place of seamanship and should therefore be the one essential point in action. He did not like to suggest that

BIG ARMORCLADS WOULD RUN AWAY

from small vessels, but to win the fight they must be able to steam away until they could destroy the small craft one by one with quick-firing cannon. It would be fatal for a big armorclad to try and fight a large number of small torpedo boats or craisers. As regards sail power, he thought it would be as sensible to take twenty horses in each train running out of London to pull the train in case the engine broke down as to put sails on war vessels. Sails are a danger without being useful, even in case the screw was destroyed. He highly approved the policy of trying the speed of all new vessels under precisely the same conditions as in actual war. Thus the worst would be learned at once, not afterward, when it was too late. He closed with a repetition of the statement that the greatest danger to English commerce would be in the first three weeks after war was declared.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I notice by a recent report of proceedings in the Local Legislature, that a resolution was moved by Mr. Turner memorializing the Dominion Government on the necessity of establishing a life saving station on the west coast. Unfortunately, instances which point to the utility of such an institution have lately been of frequent occurrence, and while Mr. Turner deserves credit for being the first to introduce legislation on the subject, he cannot lay claim to originality in the matter, as Mr. Robertson, one of the defeated candidates at the late election, was the first to bring it to the notice of the public in addressing the electors at Esquimalt. It is only fair to Mr. Robertson that the public should be reminded of the fact.

VERITAS.

—The Hon. I. S. Kalloch, general superintendent of the B. B. and B. C. Railway, has returned to Whatcom from San Francisco, whither he had been on a financial mission in connection with the above railway project. He reports that no difficulty will be experienced in floating the scheme.

"DON'T YOU WORRY."

How Shrewd Business Men have Solved a Great Problem.

"Is there a fatality among our prominent men" is a question we often ask. It is a question that perplexes our leading medical men, and they are at a loss to know how to answer it.

We sometimes think that if the physicians would give part of the energy to the consideration of this question that they give to combatting other schools of practice, it might be satisfactorily answered.

The fight of "isms" reminds us often of the quarrels of old Indian tribes, that were only happy when they were annihilating each other.

If Allopathy makes a discovery that promises good to the race, Homeopathy derides it and breaks down its influence. If Homeopathy makes a discovery that promises to be a boon to the race, Allopathy attacks it.

It is absurd that these schools should fancy that all of good is in their methods and none in any other.

Fortunately for the people, the merit which these "isms" will not recognize, is recognized by the public, and this public recognition, taking the form of a demand upon the medical profession, eventually compels it to recognize it.

Is it possible that the question has been answered by shrewd business men? A prominent man once said to an inquirer, who asked him how he got rich, "I got rich because I did things while other people were thinking about doing them." It seems to us that the public have recognized what this fatality is, and how it can be met, while the medical profession have been wrangling about it.

By a careful examination of insurance reports we find that there has been a sharp reform with reference to examinations, (and that no man can now get any amount of insurance who has the least development of kidney disorder,) because they find that sixty out of every hundred in this country do, either directly or indirectly, suffer from kidney disease. Hence, no reliable company will insure a man except after a rigid urinary examination.

This reminds us of a little instance which occurred a short time ago. A fellow editor was an applicant for a respectable amount of insurance. He was rejected on examination, because, unknown to himself, his kidneys were diseased. The shrewd agent, however, did not give up the case. He had an eye to business and to his commission, and said: "Don't you worry; you get a half dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure, take it according to directions and in about a month come around, and we will have another examination. I know you will find yourself all right and will get your policy."

The editor expressed surprise at the agent's faith, but the latter replied: "This point is a valuable one. Very many insurance agents all over the country, when they find a customer rejected for this cause, give similar advice, and eventually he gets the insurance."

What are we to infer from such circumstances? Have shrewd insurance men, as well as other shrewd business men, found the secret answer to the inquiry? Is it possible that our columns have been proclaiming, in the form of advertisements, what has proved a blessing in disguise to millions, and yet by many ignored as an advertisement?

In our files we find thousands of strong testimonials for Warner's safe cure, no two alike, which could not exist except upon a basis of truth; indeed, they are published under a guarantee of $5000 to any one who will disprove their correctness, and this offer has been standing, we are told, for more than four years.

Undoubtedly this article, which is simply dealing out justice, will be considered as an advertisement and be rejected by many as such.

We have not space nor time to discuss the proposition that a poor thing could not succeed to the extent that this great remedy has succeeded, could not become so popular without merit even if pushed by a Vanderbilt or an Astor.

Hence we take the liberty of telling our friends that it is a duty that they owe to themselves to investigate the matter and reflect carefully, for the statements published are subject to the refutation of the entire world. None have refused them; on the contrary hundreds of thousands have believed them and proved them true, and in believing have found the highest measure of satisfaction, that which money cannot buy, and money cannot take away.

European.

LONDON, March 19.—It is stated that the new alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy places each of these powers on an equality. All three will undertake the protection of individual interests against infringment which might disturb the peace of Europe. It is said at Vienna that the Emperor Francis Joseph will follow the example of Germany and confer decorations. Signor Dierobland, the Italian Foreign Minister, announces, as expressed in Paris, that the treaty alliance between Germany, Italy and Austria was signed whilst the attention of France was fixed on Germany. A former Foreign Minister of Francis Joseph said to a correspondent of the London *Times*: I would have shrunk from nothing to prevent the signing of this treaty, which I consider the most serious and vexatious event for us that has happened in the past sixteen years.

LOYAL TO THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, March, 19.—The funeral of a Prof. of the University was made the occasion of a loyal demonstration. An address prepared by the students, expressing devotion to the Czar was handed about and was being covered with hundreds of signatures. Two men in the gathering who expressed disapproval of the proceedings by hissing were severely beaten and their clothes torn from their backs.

A TREATY SIGNED.

Vienna reports are that the secret societies are known to be reuniting, it is suspected for a general rising. The resuspected for a general rising. The revolutionary organization is believed to have received an enormous impetus by recent arrests. Branchers of the revolutionary societies are stated to be established in all the principal towns, and the movement is rapidly extending to the most remote points in the country. It is believed in many districts that nobody is as yet leading the movement.

TERRORISTS ORGANIZING.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Sun's London correspondent says the Berlin police warned the St. Petersburg authorities that a day had been fixed by a Terrorists section of the Nihilists for a simultaneous rising at St Petersburg, Moscow, and other large centers of population. The information came into the possession of the Berlin police from the same source that enabled the warning to be sent to St. Petersburg that an attempt would be made on the Czar's life.

A Canadian Canal.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 17.—Assurances have been made that the Federal Government proposes to liberally subsidize the Ottawa Ship Canal scheme. If this the Ottawa Ship Canal scheme. If this the Ottawa Ship Canal scheme. If this

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 25, 1887.

THE WAR CLOUD MYTH.

A correspondent to the Whatcom *Reveille* characterises the threatened disruption of the cordial relations existing between Canada and the United States as a myth. The writer says: The press of the United States and Canada seem to be making exhaustive efforts to prove that Great Britain and America are on the eve of war. Many statements now posed before the reading public are preposterous and without shadow of fact. A very thin haze reflects a thunder cloud. The simple truth is the present pretext for war, the cod fisheries, or anything likely to grow out of it, is exceedingly frivolous. As contrasted with the situation in 1841, when northern Maine, a territory larger than England, was in dispute, then the matter in controversy was settled by arbitration; and later, when a part of our own Washington Territory was claimed and occupied by both nations, arbitration established the boundaries and war was avoided. No one need be told that the fisheries problem is a grave one. But all the cod that can be gathered from the Newfoundland Banks for a century, could not offset a single day of intersine war. The cry that our national honor is at issue and should be vindicated at any cost of blood and treasure, in this instance smells strong of fish. Reasoning from bed rock Mosaic code, i. e. an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, we may yet fondly hope for peace. But in any event there can be no apology for American journals to plead the baby wail, i. e., our utter helplessness at the feet of Britain. I noticed a late statement in the *Reveille* that British guns, now mounted at Victoria, could throw shells to Bellingham Bay. Mr. Editor, the cannon will never be cast by human ingenuity that can throw a shell one-fourth that distance. Conceding the marked superiority of the British navy over our own, save in the art of seamanship and heroism on the quarter-deck, and admitting the worst, that our seaports might be closely blockaded, we even then would be able to face the music. The conditions are not at all as they were in 1812. Our country is now practically self-sustaining, both in the arts of peace and war. Talk of destruction of seaboard towns and heavy levies of money upon the inhabitants. Did it never occur to a few weak-kneed scribes that two could work at that game. A Dominion paper now in my hands speaks sneeringly of our ability to cope with British regulars; but the fact occurs to me that we yet have 200,000 veterans of the late war who would hardly quail at sight of a red coat. The United States could put 2,000,000 soldiers into the field and make every battle front bristle with the latest improved artillery. Ontario and the entire neighborhood of the great lakes would be drenched with human blood. It is sufficient for Americans to admit that in event of war with Britain, our armies would meet foemen worthy of their steel; that we might expect the most sanguinary and deadly contest of modern times. We predict that few of the noisy heroes of a dirty quill, of either nation, would materialize on the battle field. A war between these great English speaking nations, having so many kindred ties, would be murderous folly. Let us not deepen a wound that should be healed. Soldiers of our late war—Union and Confederation, who bore well their part in the terrible realities of battle, desire peace. Thirst for war comes from those who are strangers to its horrors.

THE MILLION DOLLAR LOAN.

It is now generally admitted that as an authority on financing the Hon. JOHN ROBSON is a failure. During the delivery of his budget speech on the 14th inst., in referring to the proposed loan of $1,000,000 he stated that:

> A million loan, bearing five per cent. interest, floated at par (and there was almost a certainty of getting a premium) and spread over a period of thirty years, would cost the province exactly $17,629 a year during the whole term. This might, perhaps surprise honora le members, but it was true, nevertheless, and this result was attained by investing the sinking fund at 4 per cent., which could easily be done.

There can be no mistaking this language. The treasurer endeavored to impress upon the Assembly and the country the fact that a million dollar loan could be repaid—principal and interest—by the creation of a sinking fund, spread over a term of thirty years, by annual payments of $17,629! The member for Cassiar, Mr. GRANT, at once detected the absurdity of the statement of the Minister of Finance, and in doing so the Treasurer reiterated the assertion. Mr. ROBERT DUNSMUIR came to the assistance of the minister and re-echoed the statement. So absurd was the assertion of the Hon. JOHN ROBSON, and so transparent its lack of truthfulness that every school boy in the city, and we suppose throughout the province, set to work at figuring out the problem. Well known accountants took up the subject and through the columns of THE TIMES solved the problem in such practical form that there could be no justification for the rash, reckless, untruthful statement of the Treasurer. The members of the opposition scored that gentleman in the most merciless manner for his misleading assertion. Those on the treasury benches who addressed the Assembly in defence of the government policy, were likewise equally certain that the sum named in the budget speech was all that was necessary to wipe out the indebtedness created by the loan. On Thursday the Attorney-General likewise referred to the subject. In his remarks he said that:

> As to the loan the money would be only borrowed as required, but it would be cheaper and more practicable to obtain subscriptions for a loan of $1,000,000 than half of it. He repeated the statement that, allowing for the investment of the sinking fund at 4 per cent. the interest on the loan, distributed throughout the thirty years would, for the full amount, be $17,624 per annum, or for $500,000, a sum of $8,814.50 per annum. At least this calculation had been made on a very high authority.

Hon. Mr. DAVIE, it will be observed, lawyer like, did not refer to the payment of the principal, the interest alone being all he had to refer to. Finding himself driven into a corner the Treasurer subsequently stated that he did not refer to the principal when mentioning the $17,629. The question then naturally suggests itself, what reliance can be placed in any statement that gentleman may make in discussing our financial affairs? He is a Cabinet minister; a sworn constitutional adviser, head of the educational and school system of the province and should so comport himself and his utterances as to command the respect of his opponents as well as his friends. But his own actions prevents this being possible. His habit for unduly stretching the truth is earning for him the contempt of every one.

BRITAIN'S TRADE REVIVAL.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* is of the opinion that it seems to be fortunate for the Royal Commission on the depression of trade that the publication of its report was not delayed for a few months. It is now generally conceded that little as that documents contains on the matter of practical suggestion, its use would have been even less if, when it appeared, people had forgotten what it was all about. The *Scotsman* adds that there is "every prospect that unless the current revival receives a check, the present year will show a satisfactory state of affairs so far as the industries of the country—agriculture only excepted—are concerned. A good beginning has been made in most branches of trade, and in those cases where no upward movement has actually shown itself, there is a decided feeling that we have seen the end of our ten years's depression."

Referring to Britain's export trade, which has assumed such gigantic dimensions the *Scotsman* says: Freedom is an essential to commerce, be it in connection with the export or home trade, and honesty in the latter must prevail.

Reports from many of our consuls abroad indicate that our trade has suffered through competitors reducing not only the prices but the qualities of articles which were looked upon as guaranteed. In some cases of goods, cheap German or French imitations are passed off as of British make; and as Sheffield complains of being handicapped, Mr. MUNDELLA naturally recommends her manufacturers to put a stop to the nefarious proceedings of some of their number. Not until this has been effected can pressure be brought to bear on foreign governments to induce their traders to act honestly. Reference is then made to the iron trade, the condition of the shipbuilding industry, the mines and general manufacture. The *Scotsman* concludes by saying that the "taking indications all round, there is every reason for accepting the opinion of some of the most experienced iron and coal masters in the North that these branches of national industry will be more profitable this year than last." From many parts of Scotland, England and Iceland, where the textile industries abound equally, gratifying reports are received. Lately the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce made a statement relative to the condition of trade in that important district. Last year there were very few spindles standing—a fact which undoubtedly goes to prove that the yarn spinners have not fared badly. As for weavers, he believed "they might take it that in the weaving part of the trade there had been fair profits made. No wonder, therefore, that they heard of looms starting right and left. There never had been weaving contracts to such a large extent as had been the case for the past few months." It may thus be asserted with confidence that in Lancashire there is little ground for complaint. A large volume of trade, it is true, does not necessarily imply large profit to capitalists; but it may be supposed that they will do their best to obtain a share. Meanwhile, the position of the masses cannot be regarded as very unsatisfactory. Professor Leoni Levi recently stated that in the period 1877 to 1885 there had been an average fall of 19 per cent. in the price of forty-five articles as compared with the period of 1867 to 1876. Among these articles are to be found most, if not all, the necessaries of life. It is possible that even if wages were slightly reduced to-day the artizan classes of Britain might be quite as well off as they were fifteen years ago. Agriculture, of course, suffers; and there would seem to be little likelihood of a return to the prosperity of twenty years ago. In short, Great Britain appears to be making steady headway, and this in spite of the repeated declarations that her free trade policy was certain to bring about ruin and general disaster, and the keen and growing competition she is meeting from abroad.

SECRETARY MANNING'S resignation, it seems, is to be followed by that of Secretary ENDICOTT. But Mr. CLEVELAND need not feel entirely forsaken. Whoever else may abandon him, he can feel sure that the Attorney General GARLAND will strike closer than a brother.

RUSSIA is again beginning to seem homelike to the Czar. The renewal of the dynamiting industry there renders it unnecessary for the Emperor to carry out the scheme of coming here for a ride on the Sutter street cars whenever he needs a little familiar recreation.

THE enterprise of Los Angeles will never end. She has just had twenty thousand people vaccinated, and if that does not bring the dilatory Eastern visitor she has another attraction in reserve that will. The PERKINS BALDWIN case is about to be tried all over again.

THE new Territory of Columbia, to be formed out of the Idaho Panhandle and Eastern Washington, will have a big boom. It embraces the richest mining section of Idaho, including the Coeur d'Alene mines, and the best agricultural portion of Eastern Washington. The capital question will probably be between Spokane and Walla Walla.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

To-day (Tuesday), March 22nd, is the anniversary of the ninetieth birthday of the Emperor WILLIAM of Germany. The event will be observed as a general holiday throughout Germany. For some time back extensive preparations have been in progress for the celebration of so rare an occasion in a becoming manner. The German Empire, it is safe to say will to-day be *en fete*. Representatives from all the crowned heads and royal houses of Europe were to be guests at the Royal palace in Berlin, whilst from every clime congratulatory messages will pour into the hands of the grand old Kaiser. Few crowned heads have attained the age of four score years and ten, and succeeded in holding the affections and loyalty of his subjects as the Emperor WILLIAM has accomplished. Perhaps in his case more than that of any other monarch is exemplified the real value of the individual in politics. Prussia was potentially as great under his elder brother as under him; but his brother wanted the qualities necessary to guide her through the dangers by which she was surrounded, and to lead her to eventual success; while he, without genius or even without grand capacity, has achieved triumphs that would have been remarkable even in the case of Napoleon. He did not make the greatness of Prussia; he simply availed himself of instruments that lay ready to his hand. It is quite true that the Prussian army needed re-organization; but the Prussian army plan was elaborated long before his time, and only required to be thoroughly worked out. He merely gave the finishing touch to institutions that had taken root amongst the people. The army organization which Napoleon forced upon Prussia in the days of her humiliation; the intelligence of the people developed by an efficient system of really popular national education; the independence that sprang out of the land system established by STEIN and HARDENBERG, had produced a people who were capable of great deeds. It is the merit of WILLIAM, that he recognized all this; that he saw that Prussia was capable of working out the unification of Germany, and needed only a military instrumentable to hold its own against surrounding enemies; ministers and generals competent to carry out her will. That he would have failed had he not found a BISMARCK and a MOLTKE is unquestionable. It is his special merit that he had the humility to own to himself his own incompetence, the patriotism to understand and set himself to realize the national longing for unity, the knowledge of character to discover a BISMARCK and a MOLTKE, and the magnanimity to support them in measures, many of which must have been extremely distasteful to himself. In short, as communities can work only through governments, the greatness of nations depends upon their finding at their head at the critical time individuals capable of understanding their will and of selecting from themselves those best fitted to give it full effect.

At best the days of the German people's WILLIAM cannot now be many. Nevertheless, from all parts of the world, outside his own empire, there will be thousands who will wish him many happy returns of the day, not least amongst whom will be the Germans and their descendants in this city and province.

AN INDUSTRIAL Convention, held at Cincinnati a few days ago, decided to form a new political party and to adopt a platform of principles. Prominent among the reforms declared for are the recognition of every human being's right to sufficient land for self support, this to be secured by a graduated land tax on large estates and speculative lands, and grants to corporations; State ownerships of means of communication, national currency issued without the intervention of banks; the redemption of the debt and cessation of the issue of interest bearing bonds by Federal State or municipal authority; arbitration; shorter hours; equal pay for the sexes; a Factory Act; incorporation of co-operative association; payment to soldiers and sailors to make up for loss to them by being paid in depreciated currency during the war; a graduated income tax; direct popular election of Senators; prohibition of "the Mongolian slave and Asiatic competition"; prohibition of the employment of armed men by private corporations; womanhood suffrage. The last plank declares that the others faithfully carried out would prevent excessive wealth and great poverty, and would thus settle the Temperance question. The platform in the main is a good one, but one of the existing political parties could easily be driven to adopting the main planks, and that is a much quicker way of getting them carried out than by attempting to build up an entirely new party.

CONSIDERABLE complaint says the Seattle *Post Intelligencer*, is again heard over the fact that property owners, who have real estate for sale, are getting their ideas as well as their prices up too high. The way to build up a city and make property valuable is to give everybody who comes along a chance to get a foothold and at once to become a part and parcel of the community. Every man who comes to invest and is driven off by high prices, does the city irreparable damage, as he never has a good word to say for the city, but continually gives it a black eye to everyone he hears speak of coming here. The only true system is to encourage all strangers to invest, and make them such terms that they will see it to their advantage to do so. The man who comes here to invest must see a reasonable chance of making something on the outlay of his money, or he will not put it in. It is a bad policy for those who own property here, and who should have the best interests of the city at heart to anticipate the increased value of the land years in the future, and base their prices on the anticipated advancement. In short the best policy is to give strangers a chance.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, March, 21st.

The speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

REPORT.

Mr. Higgins presented a report from the committee on the Municipality Act. A bill founded thereon was read a first time.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. McLeese, on a question of privilege, corrected the report of his remarks in the *Colonist*, which he said were garbled. He had no doubt it was done on purpose.

Mr. Dunsmuir, on privilege, corrected the *Colonist's* report of his speech on high schools. He was in favor of higher education, but not at the public expense. He also corrected an article in the TIMES, which said he had sung the "Land o' the Leal." He had no voice, and was unable to sing anything.

Mr. Prior corrected his remarks as reported by the TIMES. He had said that if mechanics' sons were going to follow their father's calling, they required no high school education; but if they were going to seek a higher calling they should pay for their education.

Mr. Ladner complained that THE TIMES had reported him as saying that the Provincial Secretary had kissed all the ladies in the New Westminster district. What he had said was that the hon. gentleman had kissed all the babies.

SUPPLY.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day. A discussion on the "obliterated" ballot question arose on a vote in connection with the government printing office, and the estimates were rapidly voted and concurred in until 1 p. m., when the House rose for recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed at 2:15 p. m.

THIRD READINGS.

The Jurors' Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed.

NEW WESTMINSTER RAILWAY.

Mr. Bole moved the second reading of the New Westminster Southern Railway Bill.

Mr. Beaven pointed out that the bill did not contain a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese.

The motion for the second reading was carried and the House went into committee, Mr. Martin in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

VANCOUVER.

The bill amending the Vancouver Act of incorporation was passed a second reading and the House went into committee, Mr. Prior in the chair. The first four clauses were passed when Messrs. T. Davie and Higgins objected to going on and the latter moved that the committee rise and report to Mr. Speaker that it had not the proper bill before it and asked leave to sit again, which was carried.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The bill to distribute the assets of the Victoria Fire Department was then considered in committee.

On the second clause of the bill to apportion the funds of the late Victoria fire department, Mr. Grant objected to the schedule proposed. He was in favor of an arbitration to settle the whole question. After considerable discussion the House rose and reported progress, in order that the promoters might have an opportunity of considering a proposition to divide the fund *pro rata* according to the number of months' service.

DELTA RAILWAY.

The House went into committee on the Delta Railway bill, Mr. T. Davie in the chair. All the clauses were passed. Mr. Beaven moved to incorporate the clause introduced into all private bills passed last session, prohibiting the employment of Chinese on the works of the company.

Mr. Mason protested against its adoption. Nine-tenths of his constituents would support him in so doing, and he hoped there was enough love for British fair play, left in the House to sit down on a motion of this kind. It would be unjust to the company, who had the same right to employ Chinamen that was enjoyed by the cannery owners. We had the restriction act, and could increase the poll tax if we wished to still further reduce the numbers of Chinese. Should our quartz mines prove a success there will be thousands of white people come to this Province, and all the Chinese in it will be required for menial positions which white men will not fill.

Mr. Dunsmuir said he hoped hon. gentlemen would come out of their shells and express themselves on this question; eight-tenths of the people of British Columbia would support them in so doing. The resolution was all nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the resolution was the result of the labors of a committee of the House last session, and was incorporated in every bill passed by the House, the member for Nanaimo alone voting against it.

Mr. Ladner said the promoters were prepared to drop the bill right here if the resolution should be carried. It was not their intention to employ Chinese, and they had not done so on the drydock, but they did not desire to be hampered with restrictions of this kind as it would interfere with their efforts to induce capitalists to assist the scheme.

Mr. Dunsmuir said it was untrue that the C. P. R. and the Island Railway had been built exclusively by Chinese labor. On the centre contract, Island Railway, forty or fifty Italians had been employed, and although he had offered each one of them 160 acres of land each to remain in the country not one of them had accepted the offer.

Col. Baker and Mr. Anderson opposed the amendment.

Mr. Semlin said if the action of the House last session was right it would be right to adopt the clause this year. He was opposed to the employment of Celestials on public works and would vote for the motion.

Mr. Orr knew of cases where capital had been prevented from taking hold of enterprises on account of provisions of this kind. Last year he had been burnt in effigy along with others for insisting on the incorporation of an anti-Chinese clause in the contract for the Westminster extension, and he felt now like running the risk of another scorching by voting the other way.

Hon. Mr. Robson said as the company were receiving no concession from the House, it would be exceeding its duty in the premises to prohibit their employment on a railway of this kind. He would prefer being consistent, and was of opinion that this anti-Chinese feeling, which seemed to be an accommodating one in and out of the House, had about gone far enough.

The amendment was lost on the following:

Ayes—Beaven, Higgins, John, Semlin, Prior, Stenhouse—6.

Noes—Robson, A. E. B. Davie, Martin, Allen, Croft, Thompson, Vernon, Dunsmuir, Turner, Baker, Mason, Orr, Anderson, Ladner, Grant—15.

The bill was reported complete.

KOOTENAY AND ATHABASKA.

The House went into committee on the Kootenay and Athabaska railway bill, Mr. Thomson in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved to incorporate the same Chinese restriction clause. He said that this road would get a grant of land from the province, and for that reason, if for no other, the clause should be adopted.

Mr. T. Davie said there was a great deal that might be said against the adoption of the clause. On a future occasion he might think it necessary to vote against such a clause, and he would do so in the interest of the country, but at the present time, to be consistent with his past record, he would vote for the motion, especially as it would not carry.

The amendment of Mr. Beaven was defeated on the following division:

Ayes—Higgins, Beaven, T. Davie, Prior, Semlin, Stenhouse, John—7.

Noes—A. E. B. Davie, Allen, Martin, Croft, Dunsmuir, Vernon, Turner, Baker, Mason, Orr, McLeese, Anderson, Ladner, Grant—14.

The House adjourned until 11 a. m. on Tuesday.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, March 22nd.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Grant, on a question of privilege, corrected the report of his remarks in the *Colonist* in regard to the employment of Chinese labor on the Kootenay railway. The frequency of misreports in that paper suggested to his mind the following:

> There's a "coal" on the Colonist staff
> Whose writings are nothing but chaff;
> His name it is Kibs,
> The truth he can't tell us;
> A head-headed overgrown calf.

SUPPLY.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into supply, Mr. Grant, speaking on the expenditures of the government, showed that the revenue of the late government for four years was $1,619 334, and of the present government $2,578,965 for the same time. It was estimated that the overdraft at the bank would be $323,000, so that this government would have handled the sum of $2,901,965 in four years. The amount expended on the roads, streets and bridges during that time was $797,931, leaving over two millions for other purposes, which was in excess of the amount at the disposal of the late government by over $400,000. The revenues of the province, leaving out of the question land sales, were not increasing commensurate with the increase of population, which was due no doubt to the laxity of the officials in collecting. The small sum of $2,760 only was appropriated for the payment of a gold commissioner and constable in Cassiar, which, considering the large territory, was totally inadequate for the preservation of law and order there. It was absolutely necessary that a constable should be stationed a Skeena river, where a large number of men would be employed in canneries, &c. Referring to the expenditures in the several districts he contrasted the appropriations for Kootenay, which gets $17,000 with Cassiar which only gets $1000 for roads and bridges. The member for Nanaimo had said there never was any prosperity in the country until the present government came into power, but the leader of the government had admitted in a speech that his party had got into power at a very convenient season, when the expenditure on public works was beginning on a large scale. The argument that members from certain districts ought to be unanimous, in order that they could get large grants for their constituents was a fallacious one, and inferred bribery of the worst kind. The junior member for Victoria had read them a lesson on morality and had said he had been scandalized by another member of the House. He would advise that hon. gentleman, if any one has been wicked enough to scandalize him, to move for a committee of the House to enquire into the matter, when probably the obliquity of the honorable gentlemen would be duly fastened upon him. That honorable gentleman had charged that the death of poor John Brannigan was due to the treatment he had received from Mr. Beaven, but he (Mr. G.) knew that individual well and he could not characterize a charge of that kind too strongly as being unfair and dishonorable. With reference to the Cassiar election, the government required the return of writs at a given time, but if that given time did not allow the votes to be polled in the northern part of the district it looked very much as though they did not want the votes there polled at all. In Cariboo the government got less than a majority of votes polled; in New Westminster district 190 less, and in Victoria 93 less; and had there been but two sets of candidates in each of these districts the government would have come back from the country in a minority. [Applause].

Hon. Mr. Beaven replied to the remarks of the Provincial Secretary and Mr. T. Davie, on the policy of the late government, which the former had characterized as a cheese paring government. He could scarcely imagine that the John Robson who made those statements now was the same John Robson who as member for Nanaimo, abused the Walkem-Beaven government for its great extravagance and for its large expenditures in New Westminster district. That government had constructed many useful public works, and had expended more money in one year for roads, streets and bridges than the present government. In 1874, they had spent for that purpose, $290,000 and in 1875, $266,000. The Smithe Elliotte-Vernon government left the country three-quarters of a million in debt when they went out, and were succeeded by the late government, whose policy, advocated the opposition, was to live within its revenue. In carrying out that policy, the government was perfectly consistent. No reliance could be placed upon the estimates of the Provincial Secretary. Last year in a total sum of $639,000, he had over-estimated $145,000, an error that would condemn a minister of finance in Canada to riding on a rail. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Robson defended the government's treatment meted out to Cassiar. The writs for the election there were issued on the 3d of June, sent away on the 10th and were made returnable on the 1st of September, which appeared ample time. The greatest latitude possible had been given the district to record its votes. He denied that he had ever found fault with the late government in expending money in the New Westminster district, but he had condemned the extravagant expenditure on a trunk road which has since entirely disappeared.

The House then went into committee of supply and passed a large number of estimates.

Big Strike in Cariboo.

Post-Intelligencer: Mr. McPhettridge, of Tacoma, states that the vein in the mine of the Quesnelle quartz mining company at Cariboo has, at 150 foot level, shown a width of 50 feet, 21 feet east and 29 feet west from shaft, and at last accounts neither the hanging nor foot wall had been reached. The ore is free milling gold ore, and averages $40 per ton. It is estimated that there is in sight 65,000 tons of ore.

Mrs. Farley, Shuter street, widow of James Farley, builder, Toronto, hanged herself. Farley left considerable real estate, and trouble about this unhinged her mind.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

Proceedings in the House of Commons—An All-Night Session.

A Royal Birth—The Fisheries Question—The Coercion Bill.

WILL RE-ELECT ALEXANDER.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Post's* Vienna correspondent says the majority of the Bulgarian delegates are resolved to re-elect Prince Alexander King of Bulgaria, just as soon as the regents deem it opportune.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

It is reported that the Czar received a letter dated March 1st from the executive of the Nihilist community, informing him that at the sitting of the committee, on February 8th, he was condemned to death and that fifty members of that order were appointed to execute the sentence.

IRELAND AN AMERICAN STATE.

LONDON, March 21.—John Bright in a letter with reference to Home Rule says that the majority of the people in Ireland would vote that their country be made a State of the American Union, if the present leaders instructed them to do so, but that would be no reason why the United Kingdom should consent to it.

A MURDERER AND AN ASSASSIN.

BERLIN, March 21.—The police here state that Degareff, the murderer of Lieut.-Colonel Seed-kim was a ringleader in the recently discovered plot to assassinate the CZAR.

A HOSTAGE RETAINED.

ROME, March 21.—A dispatch from Massaban says a General, in order to obtain the release of Italian prisoners delivered up 6 men of the Assoitran tribe to Rasoluta, who immediately beheaded them. The tribe then threatened to massacre the Italians and a strong guard was therefore sent and brought them in safely here. Abuta still retains Saverions as a hostage for further demand.

MOONLIGHTERS.

DUBLIN, March 21.—The police fired upon a band of moonlighters at Trall last night and killed one of them named Lineham.

REMOVED.

ST. PETERSBURGH, March 21.—A sensation has been caused here by the removal of Colonel Sassovitch from the command of the grenadiers to a regiment on the Siberian frontier. The grenadiers it is said were becoming imbued with revolutionary ideas. Colonel Sassovitch is a brother to the famous Vera Sassovitch.

THE POPE TO THE KAISER.

ROME, March 21.—Special delegate sent by the Vatican to convey its congratulations to Emperor William on the attainment of his 90th birthday to-morrow, telegraphs from Berlin that he has been very favorably received and that he has had an audience with the Emperor in order to personally present to him an autography congratulation sent by the Pope.

FAR REACHING MANIFESTO.

VIENNA, March 21.—A manifesto by Russian constitutionalists was published here yesterday. They repudiate any connection with the recent attempt on the life of the Czar. The chief points of the party's creed are that a consultative chamber be summoned, the Czar retaining the right to decide with the majority or minority as he pleases; that the press be granted the freedom of speech; and that political prisoners be amnested.

COERCION IN IRELAND.

Mr. Smith's motion for urgency for the Coercion Bill will be opposed to the uttermost by the combined strength of the Gladstonians and the Parnellites. Smith promises an early settlement of the land proposition, but the opposition are determined not to permit the introduction of the Coercion bill until the land question has been dealt with. Ministerialists admit their inability to enforce the Cloture rule without a protracted debate extending during Easter. Gladstonians greeted with derisive laughter Smith's statement that he hoped to reach the second reading of the bill on Monday.

The Parnellites are gratified at Mr. Moreley's amendment and heartily approve it. The amendment was drafted last week by Moreley, Harcourt and Gladstone with the view of embarrassing the Radical Unionists, some of whom the Conservatives admit may possibly abstain from voting.

Lord Hartington is aware of the government's plan and has approved of it. He will, doubtless, carry the bulk of his followers with him. The debate on Mr. Moreley's amendment will last for several nights, and it is certain that Mr. Gladstone will speak thereon. It is the present intention of the Parnellites and a large section of the Gladstonians to oppose the Coercian bill at every stage, even to force a division on the formal motion for permission to introduce the bill. All parties have issued urgent whips.

AN ALL NIGHT SESSION.

LONDON, March 22, 8 a. m.—The House of Commons has been sitting all night and is still in session. The government has been trying to dispose of the naval and civil service bills but the Home Rule members, by objecting, prevented any action being taken; 300 members are present. There is no prospect of an adjournment.

ADJOURNS THIS AFTERNOON.

The House of Commons adjourned at 1:25 p. m. Before rising the civil service bills passed.

A ROYAL BIRTH.

LISBON, March 22.—The Crown Princess of Portugal has given birth to a son. Both are doing well.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

LONDON, March 21.—Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons to-night, said he hoped to lay before the House before the Easter recess, a dispatch from the United States Government relating to the fisheries dispute.

A GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

A dispatch from Hobart Town says that the Tasmanian ministry has resigned.

INCURRED THE CZAR'S DISPLEASURE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—It is reported that Katkoff has fallen into disgrace with the Czar, owing to his continued attempts to force Russia into war.

FRESH SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.

ROME, March 22.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt yesterday at Mentone, where the people are still camping out under temporary shelter.

A NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, March 22.—A naval review will take place on July 23rd, to celebrate the Queen's jubilee. The members of the House of Commons will witness the evolution of the war ships.

A Battery for Victoria.

An Ottawa dispatch says it is understood the government will ask parliament at the coming session for a vote to establish a battery of artillery at Victoria, B. C. The battery will likely be called "C" Battery, and be devoted to garrison purposes. A grant of $75,000 will be asked for to equip "D" Company Infantry School, London, Ont., and "C" Battery of this city.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Headache, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

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It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

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G. T. CORFIELD, Cowichan, B.C.

May 28-wky Sole Agent for B. C.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria. Friday. March 25. 1887.

A Difference.

The senior member for Yale, Mr. Semlin, the other day in the Assembly urged the justice of road improvements in his district, and urged the unfairness of taking the taxes paid by the people of Yale to build roads in districts which did not need them so much as Yale, and he instanced many parts of his district where the people wanted roads, and had been pressing their wants upon the attention of their representatives for years. The junior member, Mr. Martin, and the middle member, Mr. Vernon, on the contrary, seemed to be highly satisfied, and claimed that Yale got enough and was satisfied, and could afford to let her taxes go to build up the other districts. Mr. Semlin insisted that this was not the wish of the Yale electors, and that the representatives should be just to their own districts before they tried to be generous to neighboring districts. It seems to us there can be no mistake as to what the electors of Yale will think as to who is right in the matter.

For the North.

The C. P. N. Co's steamer Sardonyx left Spratt's wharf Sunday morning and proceeded to the outer wharf where 1700 cases of tin, lead, &c., for the canneries was taken on board. This swelled her cargo up to 600 tons, one of the largest that ever left this port at one time for the Northern coast. There was also on board 30 white passengers and 125 Chinese. After finishing loading she left at 4:30 for Fort Simpson and way ports. The officers of this steamer are Captain, W. Meyer; first officer, Hiram Franklin; chief engineer, R. M. Reid; purser, Hamilton Lipsett. At Nanaimo she will take on coal for the trip. It is conceded by all that this vessel is just the boat for this trade and her initial trip under the C. P. N. Co's management promises to be a lucrative one.

Obituary.

Austin Ward, an old miner, died at St. Joseph's Hospital on Sunday after a brief illness, having entered the hospital only the day before. He came to this country in 1862, and has experienced all the ups and downs of a miner's life since that time. He was well known in the mines of Cariboo, Peace river, Cassiar and Lorne Creek. The cause of death was heart disease, superinduced by the many hardships incident to a miner's life. He was 51 years of age and a native of Camden, East Ontario.

Andrew Hogg, a resident of Rock Bay for the last year, but recently from Scotland, died last evening. Deceased had been ailing for the last six months, from hemorrhage of the lungs. He leaves a wife and three small children.

He did not Marry Her.

A short time ago the Nanaimo *Free Press* and the *Colonist* gave currency to the statement that Marcus Mayer, son of A. Mayer of Nanaimo, was to be married to Miss Fortescue, the actress who gained world-wide notoriety through her actions with Lord Garmoyle. This is what the New York *News Letter* says of the affair: Marcus Mayer is in town looking as flourishing as a combination of bankers. He called at the *News Letter* office and asked that a denial be given to his rumored engagement to Miss Fortescue, and he adds with characteristic modesty, "I wish her better luck than that." Prince Mayer will very soon have some startling news to communicate to the theatrical world.

Presbytery of Columbia.

An adjourned meeting of this Presbytery was held at Vancouver on Tuesday. The congregation at Vancouver having petitioned for separation from Richmond, delegates from both places appeared and spoke in reference thereto. The Presbytery agreed to the separation and appointed Rev. Mr. Sanders to preach at Vancouver on March 28th and moderate in a call to a minister. It was also agreed to apply to the Home Mission Committee for a minister for Richmond, and for a grant of $3000 per annum. Rev. D. McRae was appointed a member of the Synod Committee on bills and overtures.

Change of Name.

The *Columbian* proposes that the name New Westminster be abbreviated by dropping the word New. The name, as it stands, is thought to be unnecessarily long, and a great trouble and inconvenience to those who have to write it many times in a day. The suggestion is a very good one, and we hope to see it acted upon. For other reasons than brevity, the word New ought to be dropped.

Repudiated.

The Knights of Labor have redeemed themselves by repudiating the *Industrial News*, which they pronounce no longer worthy of their confidence. The former resolution of endorsation has been rescinded. Without the aid of the workingmen, who are represented by the K. of L., Mr. Duval's organ will probably cease to exist. There never was such a transparent fraud, and the wonder is that there was a genuine workingman in Victoria who could be caught with it.

Booth Will Not Come.

Although Edwin Booth, the great tragedian, was announced as coming to Victoria by a morning paper, we think the announcement was premature. The San Francisco *Post* says "negotiations are pending for his appearance in Oakland, Cal., before his departure for the east." The great Edwin does not generally perform in small cities, and as such Victorians need not look forward to his appearance here.

Apologetic.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. Dunsmuir, says it is not true that, during the high jinks of the government members during the night session, he sang the "Land o' the Leal" or any other song. He assures us that he has no voice and consequently could not have been the party who sang the grand old song. We accept the apology, and will in turn explain that we were led to attribute the singing to the member for Nanaimo for the very reason he has stated—that there was no music in it.

Appointments.

The appointment of Senator Hugh Nelson to be Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia is gazetted. As are also the appointments of Thomas Robertson, Q. C., ex-M. P., for Hamilton, to a Judgeship on the Ontario Bench, and Mr. M. O. Gibbon, of Montreal, to be Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves in the Northwest Territories.

Chinaman Killed.

King Lun, a Chinaman employed in the Wellington collieries, was killed on Monday last, by the falling of an enormous piece of coal, weighing seventeen tons. Another Chinaman had his leg broken at the same time. The accident occurred by one of the boxes leaving the track and knocking down a number of the props.

Works in Prospect.

From Ottawa it is learned that work on the fortifications at Esquimalt are to be commenced immediately.

The marine department will establish a weather station at the summit of the mountains and another on the coast.

EASTERN CANADA.

Cullings from Late Canadian and Northwest Journals.

Items of Interest to Our Readers --Politics and Personal.

Col. Amyot, M. P., is reported seriously ill from pulmonary hemorrhage.

The Winnipeg Salvationists are negotiating for a lease of the Opera House.

The Bouris Provincial election petition has been dismissed.

Russell Jay was killed at Essex Center, Ont., on the 14th inst., by the bursting of a saw.

A movement is on foot to introduce into the Ontario schools a temperance text book.

It is believed that the Upper Canada College will be abolished by the Ontario Legislature.

Ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick thinks the government will have a fair, safe working majority.

Fire in the Ontario Reform Club building, Toronto, caused damage amounting to $5,000; insured.

Byron Bush, son of Lewis Bush, Rossmore, was instantly killed at Amelissburg, on the 14th inst., while coasting.

The election of the Hon. John Costigan, in Victoria Co., N. B., has been protested by Mr. Theriault, the defeated Liberal.

Mr. T. J. E Scoones, the well-known Winnipeg auctioneer, is in Southern California in quest of improved health.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for January were $643,493. The net profits were $21,506.

Sir Alexander Campbell will not take the oath or enter upon the duties of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario till June 1st.

The returning officer for Algoma has given Mr. Burke, Liberal, eight of a majority. The official declaration takes place on the 24th inst.

The Quebec Legislature was opened with great pomp on the 15th inst., by Lieut.-Governor Mason, who has returned from Bermuda.

Flags were flying from the principal religious institutions of Quebec on the 14th inst., in honor of Cardinal Taschereau's visit to Rome.

The order forbidding the annual drill of the Quebec Ninth batallion has been withdrawn and drill was commenced on the 15th inst.

Ex-Registar McLay of Bruce Co., Ont., has instituted a libel suit against that county for $40,000 for alleged libellous statements published against him.

The petition against the election of the Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Attorney-General for Manitoba has been dismissed with costs.

A Prince Albert man named McLeod had a narrow escape from asphyxiation at the Grand Union, Winnipeg, a few evenings since.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has been elected Mayor of Montreal, it being the turn of the English speaking population, by agreement, to have the office this year.

The Hon. Thomas White after completing full arrangements for the Northwest campaign returned to the capital being afraid of a blockade and blizzard.

Sir John a few days since told a deputation that the Welland canal enlargement will be immediately proceeded with.

No decision has yet been arrived at by the government for establishing a sound Conservative organ in Toronto. The *World* is anxious for the position, but nothing positive has been closed.

The board of education of Manitoba was waited upon a few days since by an influential deputation to urge the introduction of temperance text books into the schools.

The Niagara Falls Park Commission report has been presented to the Ontario Assembly. The scheme of purchasing a large area of land in the vicinity of the falls for park purposes will be pushed through this session.

An article in *L'Electeur*, Quebec, intimates that Cardinal Taschereau will agree to report to Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore in favor of the K. of L., as constituted in the States.

The Salvation Army in Winnipeg under command of Commissioner Combs is the sensation of the hour there. Hundreds are turned away nightly unable to gain admittance to the building.

Five sections of land have been set apart by order-in-council for the mounted police to be used as exercising grounds and pasture for the horses of the detachment at Wood Mountain.

A well-known Ottawa lady has entered an action against the proprietor of one of the leading hotels for allowing liquor to be sold to her husband in his house after she had notified him in writing not to do so.

Therien, of Montcalm, is spoken of as likely either to move or second the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the Dominion House. He is the youngest member of the House, being only 25.

In Ottawa it was reported that J. B. Plumb has been taken into the cabinet and will receive the leadership in the Senate. A Frenchman will be the next speaker of the House of Commons.

There is considerable excitement in Quebec over an order suspending the drill of the Ninth battalion of which Colonel Amyot is commander, because of changes made during the Northwest campaign.

Mr. Mingaye, late Collector at Winnipeg, has been appointed inspector of customs for Manitoba and the Northwest, his district extending from Port Arthur to Calgary, and perhaps to the coast.

It was expected that the reappointment of Mr. Dewdney as Lieut.-Governor of the Northwest would be announced in the last issue of the Canada *Gazette*, although a number of prominent Conservatives have protested to Sir John against it.

Mr. Joseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, declines to deny or corroborate the statement that his line will be extended to the boundary line of Manitoba and there to connect with a road to be built from Winnipeg by Mr. Duncan McArthur and others.

On the 10th inst., a deputation consisting of representatives of the Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and Montreal Boards of Trade waited upon the government yesterday, and, among other things asked the abolition of canal tolls and deepening of the St. Lawrence canals, the alteration of the steamboat inspection act and the extension of the signal service in connection with the meteorological bureau.

Colonel Scott, late member for Winnipeg in the House of Commons has received his commission as Collector of Customs at that port. Sir John has received his reward from Sir John for voting once for him when he is in the right and twice when wrong.

The Hon. C. P. Brown has resigned his position as Provincial Secretary in the Manitoba Government. He has stepped down and out of the cabinet. The Norquay Government is now a straight Conservative one. Mr. Brown is a Liberal and will join the opposition.

Prof. Goldwin Smith headed a deputation to the Ontario government in opposition to the introduction of a prohibitionist text book into the public schools. Mr. Bias defended the text books and thought they were wise in raising a warning note to school children and even to brain-workers of the habitual use of alcohol.

Dr. Patterson and his sister left Winnipeg last week to attend the funeral of their mother in Almonte, Ont., who died at her residence in that town on Friday of the week previous. She was the widow of the late John Patterson, Esq., J. P., and passed away at the venerable age of 70 years. The funeral took place on Saturday, and was numerously attended.

The ice jam on the St. Lawrence this year extended from the Island below Morrisburg to a point ten miles up the river. The destruction and loss created by the floods on both American and Canadian sides will be enormous. Major Anderson, chief engineer of the marine department has gone to the scene with the object of adopting means to break the jams. The ice forms a barrier near the Island almost completely blocking the river. The water in the flooded district is ninety feet above high water mark.

Mr. Fraser, Dominion Appraiser, is dead. Already a large number of applicants are in the hands of the government for the position. Deceased was a very efficient officer. He carried on business for many years in Elora, Ont., and was a leading member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows. He was one of the Canadian Commissioners to the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. In politics he was a Liberal until 1877, when he became one of the National Policy apostles. In 1879 he was appointed to the position he held until his death. He was well-known throughout the east. His office made him many enemies amongst importers, but he cared naught for these; hence his excellence as an officer.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A Vigorous Defense of the Order Made by Cardinal Gibbons.

Hundreds of Thousands Enrolled as Members of the Organization.

Cardinal Gibbons in discussing the relation of the Knights of Labor with the Catholic Church, has submitted a vigorous protest against the proposed condemnation by the church of the order. In his report, addressed to Cardinal Simeoni as Prefect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Gibbons says: Considering the fatal consequences that might result through an error in the treatment of these organizations, which often count their numbers by thousands and hundreds of thousands, the Council wisely ordered (No. 255) that when an association has spread into several dioceses no single bishop of those dioceses may condemn it, but must refer the case to the permanent commission of all the Archbishops of the United States, who, in their turn, are not authorized to issue any condemnation unless their decision is unanimous. And in default of such unanimity, only the Holy See itself can impose such a condemnation, so that error and confusion in ecclesiastical discipline may be avoided. This commission of Archbishops met toward the end of the month of October last to especially consider the association of the Knights of Labor. We were not led to hold this meeting by any request on the part of the Bishops, for none of them did demand it, and it must be added that of all the Bishops, only two or three were known to desire the condemnation. But the importance of the question in itself and in the estimation of the Holy See made us examine it with the greatest care. After our discussion, the result of which has already been communicated to the Holy Congregation of the Propaganda, only two out of the twelve Archbishops voted for the condemnation, that is to say, the Archbishop of St. Louis and the Archbishop of Santa Fe, who followed suit, for reasons which in no way persuaded the others, either by the justice or prudence of such a condemnation.

Continuing, speaking of the grievances suffered by the working classes, the Cardinal says: There exists in our country, as in all others, social grievances which are grave and menacing; public injustice which alike require firm resistance and legal remedies—all of which has already been admitted by Congress and the President of the United States. Without entering into the painful details of those wrongs, the present occasion not requiring it, it will suffice to mention the fact that corporations also have already excited complaints from the workingman and opposition from public men and national legislators as well. That the efforts of monopolists, which are not always unsuccessful, to control legislation for their own profit cause a great deal of anxiety to the disinterested friends of liberty, that their heartless avarice which, to increase their revenues, ruthlessly crushes not only their workingmen representing the various trades, but even the women and the young children in their employ, makes it plain to all who love humanity and justice that not only working man has a right to organize for his own protection but that it is the duty of the public at large to aid him in finding a remedy against the danger with which civilization and the social order are menaced by avarice, oppression and corruption. No one could truthfully deny the existence of these evils, the right of legitimate resistance and the necessity for a remedy.

In conclusion, Cardinal Gibbons remarks:—To sum up it seems to me plain that the Holy See cannot entertain the proposal to condemn the association. First—Because such a condemnation does not appear to be justified, either by the letter or by the spirit of its constitution, of its laws or by the declaration of its heads. Second—That such a condemnation does not appear necessary in view of the transient form of the organization, and of the social condition of the United States. Third, that it would not be prudent, on account of the reality of the wrongs of the workingmen and the fact that the existence of such is allowed by the American public. Fourth, that it would dangerous to the reputation of the church in our democratic country. Fifth, that it would be powerless to compel the obedience of our Catholic workingmen, who would regard it as false and iniquitous. Sixth, that it would be destructive instead of beneficial in its effects, forcing the sons of the church to rebel against their mother and to range themselves with condemned societies, which they have hitherto avoided. Seventh, that it would be ruinous to the financial support of the church at Rome and to the raising of Peter's Pence. Eighth, that it would turn into doubt and hostility the marked devotion of our people to the Holy See. Ninth, that it would be regarded as a cruel blow to the authority of the Bishop of the United States, who, it is well known, protests against such a condemnation.

Higgins, a man of inset ambition,
Who, for shady acts, shows no contrition;
But is a legislator on sanitary,
(Or scavenging, is an antipay),
His "question of privy-logy" was his mind's
volition.

Many a Slip Twixt Cup and Lip.

An Ottawa dispatch says: The appointment of Senator Nelson to the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia, is likely to greatly disappoint Senator MacDonald, who was promised the place, and who before leaving here in June last invited his friends to visit at Government House when they came to Victoria. But the Senator did not get there himself.

FATAL SNOW SLIDE.

Full Particulars of the Late Fatal Slide in Rogers' Pass.

Comes Down from Mount Carrol with Deadly Effect.

The Calgary *Tribune* of the 8th inst. contains a full account of the fatal snow slide which occurred in Rogers' Pass, near Donald, on the 28th Feb:

Mr. Wm. Ryan, yard foreman at Rogers' Pass, was assisting Mr. W. A. Green to work the snow plow. A mile and a half east of the Pass the plow jumped the track, and at 2:30 p. m., when the men were endeavoring to get it righted, a strange and terrible noise gave them warning that a snow slide was coming down Mount Carrol from the south. The men were not alarmed for they imagined that they were at a safe distance. It came roaring and tearing down from the mountain, crossed the valley and Bear Creek, and then branched east and west. The part going west, having gained the railway track, advanced with terrific force and speed, and in a few seconds, before the terrified men had time to think of looking for a way of escape, covered men, engine and plow with, from eighteen or twenty feet of snow. Of the sixteen men on the engine and plow, Wm. A. Green, foreman; Mat Smith, of Stonewall; Thos. Stark, of Elkhorn, Wm. Johnstone, Wm. Rynne and Horace Evans were killed, and Galbranson and Nelson, conductors; Currie and Drinnan, engineers; Gillespie and four other men escaped without any serious injury. Mr. Nelson made his way from the cupola of the plow through the drift and at once set to work, with the assistance of Mr. Marpole and Dr. Sweat and others, to rescue his comrades. The engine was "turned upside down," the headlight carried up the mountain nearly half a mile, and the snow plow thrown across the track. One of the uninjured was found standing on his head and wedged against the side of the plow. The men for some time after they were taken out of the drift were unconscious, but under the doctor's skilful treatment soon recovered and are again at work. Of the killed two were married men. Mr. W. A. Green, aged 41, was born in Scotland, he leaves a widow and two sons, aged ten and three, and a brother, Thos. Green, who has a farm nine miles southeast of Brandon. Mr. W. A. Green is well known in Keewatin, Manitoba, N. W. T., and British Columbia. Mr. Wm. Rynne, a bachelor, 28 years of age, was born in Emmet, Michigan, U. S., where his parents, two sisters and three brothers are now living. Mr. Thos. Stark was married and his widow is living in Manitoba.

After the experience of the past week brave men hesitate and tremble when they receive orders to move their trains west. To date not one has deserted his post.

Last evening Mr. Thomas Rynne came in from Rogers' Pass with his brother's body, which had to be drawn on a toboggan 10 miles. He says that at least three feet of snow must have fallen at the Summit of the Selkirks between Friday and Tuesday last, and that it rained for twenty-four hours in that time.

The bridges at Snowbank, Raspberry and two other places, containing 80,000 feet of timber, were completely demolished by the snow slides of this week. A strong force of framers and carpenters are at work rebuilding them and by tomorrow night they will be passable for trains.

DONALD, March 5.—Since last evening we have had a fall of fifteen inches of snow and it is still coming down.

Mr. Supt. Whyte and Mr. Sweat, of the dining car service, arrived here from Banff this evening.

A Long but Interesting Trip.

Mr. James Crawford, whose arrival we mentioned yesterday, had a somewhat interesting time of it in reaching this city. He left Montreal by the C. P. R. on the 24th February, direct for Victoria. On board the train were many politicians for Algoma and the Northwest. At West Bay—the junction of the C. P. R. main line and the Ontario branch—a number of prominent Liberals joined the party, which now became a very interesting one. Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Secretary of the Ontario Liberal Association came as far as Calgary. Others scattered and divided as they went west. Mr. Chas. H. Macintosh, ex-M. P. for Ottawa and other members of the Conservative party visited Algoma and the Territories; they had company in the persons of Mr. Preston, Ex-Alderman Dickey, of Toronto, Mr. J. Proctor, and Mr. D. J. O'Donohue. In Algoma Mr. Burke was elected, but by a small majority. The result of the contest in the Territories which took place on the day Mr. Crawford left Winnipeg he did not learn. Mr. Crawford remained at Calgary for several days, and being unable to get any definite information as to when it was likely he would get through, decided to return to Winnipeg and take the N. P. R. route. At Winnipeg he met Mr. Jas. Cunningham, also on his way to the coast by the Southern route. At Glyndon he parted company with that gentleman, whom he thinks went south to St. Paul by mistake. The weather was very cold part of the time on the prairies, and a perfect blizzard blowing. The company's employes and officials did all in their power to make the situation as pleasant as possible. Mr. Crawford, in this respect, is warm in his praise in their behalf. He reports a large number *en route* to this city and the coast. They are supposed to be comfortable and well provided for. The only hardships Mr. Crawford and his party had to endure was lack of water and provisions for a few days. These necessaries, however, were supplied as speedily as it was possible for the company to do so. THE TIMES is indebted to Mr. Crawford for late copies of Winnipeg and Calgary papers.

The Buffalo Hotel Fire.

BUFFALO, March 19.—This morning the body of Henry D. Ramsay, of New York, who died, was given in charge of his relatives. The deceased was 42 years old and was connected with the United States navy. He lost his life by going back to rescue a little daughter of Mrs. Mann. He heard her scream and put her inside of his shirt to protect her from the fire. The following is a revised list of the victims: Wilson Burnell, Kate Wolff, of Lockport; Mark Osborne, Katie Kent, Lizzie Welch, Henry B Ramsey. Missing and unaccounted for are: J. B. Acker, Hiram Jennlet, jr., of Lockport; Mr. Johnson, Toronto; Jos. Jayre, Erie; J. C. Pratt, Albany. Mr. Goodrich, N. Y., reported missing, has been heard from at Cleveland, Ohio. The list at present stands: Dead, 21; injured, 5 or 6 seriously and 5 still missing.

BUFFALO, 2 p. m. March 21.—No more bodies had been found in the ruins of the Richmond up to noon to-day when the searching party was withdrawn owing to the smoky condition of the walls, which are to be pulled down at once. The hotel safe was exhumed this a. m. and contents, including $30,000 or $40,000 and diamonds were found to be in good shape.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 21.—Joseph Sayes reported as among the missing of the Richmond hotel fire, at Buffalo, has turned up all right.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Son Murders his Father, Mother, Sister and Brother.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—A year ago this month one of the bloodiest murders of a human being know was committed near Erie, Kansas. J. W. Sell, a well-to-do farmer and his whole family, excepting one son, Willie, a boy 16 years old, were found murdered, their heads being crushed and their throats cut. There has been great diversity of opinion as to whether Willie committed the murder. On trial there was no evidence, as the State failed to find any motive for the crime; on the contrary, it was proved that Willie was an exceptionally good boy and he and his sister were uncommonly fond of each other. The boy confessed last night that his father on the night of the murder had quarrelled with his son, Watt, when the latter struck his father with a hatchet. Willie obtained the hatchet from Watt and knocked Watt down. The mother and sister came into the room screaming, and Willie knocked them down. In his frenzy he cut his brother's, Watt's, throat; then he declared that if any others came to life they would declare he had killed Watt, so he cut their throats. This corresponds to the facts ascertained at the trial.

HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY.

The Celebration Ceremonies Begun in Berlin Yesterday.

The Students Take the Lead—Their Majesties' Reception.

BERLIN, March 21.—This evening between 3,000 and 4,000 students, bearing flags, banners and torches, filed in procession and marched to the Palace. The line of procession extended from the Palace to the Opera House. When the procession arrived at the Palace, the Emperor and Empress appeared at the second window of the ground floor. President Meuneke, of the Students committee, rode up to the window. Their Majesties, with the Grand Duchess of Baden, rose and bowed. Meuneke called for three cheers for the Emperor, for the victorious commander in the battle thus had fought for the beloved father of his country; for the author of the union of the German race; for the defender of the frontiers of the empire; for the guardian of the peace of the world. The applause which followed was tremendous. It was followed by the singing of the National anthem. The Emperor remained standing and bowing with evident gratification. The procession then marched past the Palace. The whole scene was a most brilliant one.

The students then cheered loudly at Prince Bismarck's place, where the chancellor, Count Herbert Bismarck and Count Rantzen were awaiting the procession. In response to calls of the students Bismarck opened his window and bowed his thanks. A similar ovation was tendered Von Moltke.

At one o'clock when the Cuirassier regiment came to relieve the guard at the palace the thousands who still remained burst in enthusiastic cheering, which continued so long that at last the Emperor came to the window and again thanked the people. His appearance had a magical effect and the cheers redoubled. The national anthem was again sung and at a late hour the crowd still remained in the vicinity of the palace.

BERLIN, March 22.—Bismarck assured the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Hungary who is here representing his father at the Emperor's birthday celebration, that Germany's foreign policy is pacific and that peace is assured for 1887, and that there is no cause for disquietude in either east or west.

The city is crowded. All the best hotels are filled with royal people. The enthusiasm is universal and the weather is fine, and the Emperor's health good. He began to receive guests at 11 a. m. and appeared at his favorite window in the palace, overlooking the street as often as he could find time to do so, to respond to the cheers of the people who passed by in thousands to get a glimpse of him.

VIENNA ALSO JUBILANT.

VIENNA, March 22.—Numerous banquets and celebrations are being held today in honor of Emperor William.

PARIS JOINS IN THE FESTIVITIES.

PARIS, March 22.—Count Von Munteur, German Ambassador, held a reception last night in honor of the Emperor's birthday. The occasion proved of exceptional interest and brilliancy. All members of the French Cabinet and other political celebrities of France including Clemenceau and prominent foreign residents of Paris were present. The Duc De Broglio was invited, but did not come. Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War, was the lion of the evening. He told Von Munteur that he was happy to associate himself with those who wished to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of the German Emperor.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Steps to be Taken by the Dominion to Define the Lines.

MONTREAL, March 22.—Word comes from Ottawa of the discovery of rich gold deposits in British Columbia close on the imaginary boundary line between that province and Alaska which may make trouble, the actual boundary not been defined. Before an attempt is made to develope the finds and in view of the discovery, the Dominion Government has decided on sending out a party to make a geological survey of that part of the country. An effort will be made during the coming session of Parliament to secure an appropriation to begin the survey of the British Columbia boundary, in the hope that the U. S. Government will co-operate and definitely fix a line.

Another Disastrous Conflagration.

BUFFALO, March 21.—A special from Jamestown says a fire at the Chautauquay Assembly grounds early this morning destroyed 80 buildings including several large boarding houses, amongst them being Eckert & Parkham's and all in the houses. The total loss will probably exceed $100,000. The fire broke out shortly before midnight on Curtiss and Simpson Avenue. It was caused by a defective flue. The buildings and cottages were of wood and were close together. The fire spread rapidly to the adjoining cottages and for lack of fire apparatus and help were devoured by the flames. About 60 families remain on the grounds during the winter season. The fire swept everything before it, taking both sides of Simpson and Summerfield Avenues from the auditorium to the hotel. It was with great difficulty the hotel was saved.

Information Wanted.

The Rev. Father J. W. R. Lejeune, O. M. I., of Kamloops, B. C., writes for information about one Miss Hannah O'Brien, who came to Montreal in 1876. Her brother is employed in the Canadian Pacific freight department at Kamloops, and is desirous of gaining news about his relative. The detectives have got the case, and will endeavor to find the lady.

New Senators.

Hon. Messrs. L. A. Semeral and W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, have been called to the Senate of Canada.

Another Liberal Candidate
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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 25, 1887.

COAST DEFENCES.

For the last three months we have heard much through the American press in regard to Coast defences and the action Congress was likely to take in the matter. It was generally believed that after the strong expressions made both in and out of Congress in favor of coast defences adequate for the protection of the great seaboard cities of the United States, and the view of the almost unanimous public sentiment in favor of the construction of defensive works, that the appeal would not be in vain. But Congress, in the opinion of a great many Americans and the general tone of the press, has culpably failed in its duty, and its failure in appropriating money for the protection of the coast is regarded as inexplicable and is universally regretted. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, in discussing the subject, is of the opinion that the result of Congress "negligence may be disastrous, or they may not. That depends entirely upon the history of the next decade—upon the course of future events. If they are disastrous, however, they will be so terribly disastrous that they will cloud the future history of mankind and retard the world in its struggle upward and onward to the higher freedom whose rays, glimmering from the far distance, are but just commencing to light its pathway."

A GIGANTIC CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of certain eastern railways leading into New York and other important points, which has recently been accomplished, is a long step towards that concentration of roads which was sometime since recommended by a prominent California railroad king—Mr. Huntington—and which it is thought by some will ultimately lead up to the acquisition of all the roads of the country by the general government. Mr. Huntington said, in an interview with a reporter of the New York *Financial Journal*, that all the railroads between New York and Chicago, north of the Potomac and south of the St. Lawrence, should be placed under one management and under one ownership. He did not regard any plan of pooling as sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, but said that the roads should be under a single ownership, and that he could accomplish that result within six months if given the opportunity. The Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Erie, were mentioned among those which should be first consolidated, and these three are included in the present syndicate. Mr. Huntington recommended the purchase of the stock of each of the separate companies by a general company, which latter has now appeared under the name of the Richmond Terminal Syndicate. A leading banker is quoted as saying that this railroad combination would control all the anthracite coal territory in the country. This is easily understood from the fact that, with the exception of an inconsiderable amount contributed by Virginia, all the anthracite of the United States—something over 30,000,000 tons—is produced in Pennsylvania. The recent great strike which occured on the Reading Road produced a fuel famine in New York City, and this difficulty and the prospect of further trouble probably did not make this combination of roads less easy of accomplishment. Whether for good or evil, says the San Francisco *Post*, consolidation is more in consonance with the laws of trade, not to speak of those of the country, than the temporary expedient of pooling. That it is the prevailing tendency may be seen from the fact that twelve years ago there was no one management controlling over 1,500 miles of road, while the Richmond Terminal Syndicate will represent about 16,000, or not far from one-eighth of the entire mileage of the country. A philosopher of Herbert Spencer's school would say that all this is in obedience to the law of differentiation and segregation, but a business man would put the matter on the commonplace basis of superior economy in management and greater stability in rates.

AN IMMENSE PENSION ROLL.

The United States pension, like the Canadian civil service retired list, is assuming gigantic proportions—a development that is becoming truly alarming. In 1818 Congress passed a dependent pension bill for the veterans of the revolutionary war. The estimate of those who advocated the measure was that there were about 375 really dependent soldiers who would receive pensions under the law; but there were 28,555 revolutionary veterans who suddenly discovered that they were wholly dependent, and that number of applications were filed within two years, of which 16,270 were successful. The annual cost of the revolutionary dependent pension bill of 1818 was estimated by the Congress that passed it at about $40,800; but it speedily rose to $2,766,440 per annum. Human nature seems to have been pretty much the same among our revolutionary fathers as it is now. When the arrears pension bill was passed by Congress a few years ago, it was positively declared by its supporters that $25,000,000 was a liberal estimate of the gross cost of the measure to the treasury. Senator Sherman, then at the head of the treasury, gave an official estimate of $100,000,000 as its probable cost, and he was denounced in the Washington lobbies as seeking to defeat the bill. There have been paid already under the pension arrears law $218,000,000, and it will require nearly $500,000,000 before its operations cease. Ten years ago, which was ten years after the civil war, the total cost of all pensions was $29,800,000. This year the total appropriations for pensions amounted to over $82,000,000, being more than the entire cost of administering the government when the war began, and being the interest of nearly $3,000,000,000 of national debt.

M. PASTEUR AND HIS EXPERIMENTS.

A Paris correspondent is authority for the statement that Dr. Peter continues his relentless crusade against the Pasteur method. His latest assault is by showing, with great clearness, that the Academy of Science is quite incompetent in the matter, composed as it is, of mineralogists, astronomers, botanists, geometricians and others, the proportion of medical men being 6 against 57, and one of the former being M. Pasteur himself. Coming to the figures, Dr. Peter proves that the number of people bitten in France and treated by M. Pasteur up to November, 1886, amounts to 1538. Out of these only 16 died after treatment. The first fallacy in this calculation is that many have been inoculated without having been previously bitten. The second is the taking for granted that they were all bitten by mad dogs or other animals with rabies. Thirdly, it by no means follows that hydrophobia is a necessary sequence of the bite of a mad dog. Hunter, Bourel, and Leblanc all show that the percentage varies from 5 to 16 per cent. Dr. Peter chooses the latter proportions. He then calculates, according to the same arithmetical method that M. Pasteur adopts, that in France there have been 246 cases. Out of these only 16 have died. Hence no less than 230 have been saved. But according to Dr. Peter the final result of this calculation is appalling. Brouardel, Tardieu, and others give an annual average of 25 deaths from hydrophobia in France. Two-thirds only of the departments have given in their list, possibly from the fact that they have no case to register. But putting the total at 45, we should have to believe that the cases between November 1885 and 1886 were just five times as numerous as in preceding years. Dr. Peter denies the statement of Dr. Vulpian that there have been no deaths since the "intensive" system has been adopted. The three specified by Dr. Peter himself in the Academy of Medicine on January 11th are Jansen, of Dunkerque, who had been inoculated twice a day for a fortnight; Sodini, of Constantine (Algeria), after twelve days' treatment; and M. Nee, an inhabitant of Arras, who was inoculated no less than 22 times in eleven days, and thrice on the last day. Other cases, including a remarkable one of paralytic rabies at Sceaux, may be added, but the argument is strong enough without bringing in any doubtful element. The Pasteur method, according to this strong adversary, is a generous delusion, founded upon an imitation of Jenner. The artificial virus of Pasteur and the benignant vaccine virus of Jenner are widely different, not only in their essence but in their application. Jenner treats by analogy, while Pasteur goes as far as positive identity. Dr. Peter also enters into some very conclusive technical details to show that the fabrication of virus by M. Pasteur can only be pernicious when applied to human beings. Curiosity will naturally be excited by these revelations, and it is to be hoped that the reply of Dr. Vulpain will restore faith in the Pasteur method. So far it must be confessed that the first outburst of enthusiasm in its favor was unsalled for, and, as it now turns out, recklessly endangered the public health for the sake of popularity.

FOR SENATOR.

The Kamloops *Sentinel* advocates the claims of Mr. F. J. Barnard for the vacancy in the senate. It says that when British Columbia entered the Confederation, and three Senators were given to it, the principle was admitted by Sir John A. Macdonald, and the colonial delegates, that two of the three should be elected from the Mainland; and further, that one should be taken from the Midland. This unwritten agreement was departed from when Senator McInnes was appointed. Mr. Barnard's appointment would not only be popular but would be a well deserved tribute to one who for twenty-eight years has taken an active part in every question of importance in this Province.

The opposition to Bismarck on the Septennate scheme has utterly collapsed, and the bill was passed almost by common consent. The old Septennate does not expire for a year yet, so that for the next eight years parliamentary government will be practically suspended in Germany. Long before that period is over the Emperor and Moltke will be dead, and in all probability the Chancellor himself. Bismarck estimates his own lease of life at between three and seven years. These three men, it is said, have kept Germany politically fifty years behind her neighbors, and it is not likely that their successors will be able to restrain the power of democracy as they have done. Bismarck is probably the last German Minister who will venture to ask Parliament to give him the power of the purse for seven years at a time.

General Boulanger has given an unintentional object lesson in the power of his new explosive. To kill six and wound eleven men is an exploit which shows that melinite is dangerous to those who handle it, however it may be to the enemy. One of the principal advantages claimed for the new compound was its comparative safety. It was supposed to be a model article, which would not only decline to explode in the wrong place, but which would blow up with great deliberation in the right one. It was asserted that a melinite shell, on striking the hostile works, would not burst instantly, but would wait until it was in a position to do the most damage. This may all be true, but we shall need some more experiments. The disaster at Belfort was said to be due to the fact that the shells were overheated. When shells are to be charged with a substance having twenty times the power of gunpowder, one would think that inventive genius might devise some method of loading them without heating.

The Mariposa Gazette says: A Correspondent from the Yosemite valley, under date of February 26th, writes us that there was then fortythree inches of snow there; that the snowfall for the storm was 107 inches, and that two tourists had come into the valley since the beginning of the storm.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, March 17th.

The following is the continuation of the debate of yesterday on supply.

Col. Baker, referring to remarks made by the leader of the opposition and the Provincial Secretary on the increase of the revenue, called attention to the fact that in 1884-5 the receipts from this source amounted to $174,579, and in 1885-6 to only $77,502, and if these sums are deducted from the total revenues it will be seen that a balance remains of $11,398 in favor of the revenue of 1885-6, showing that the statement of the Provincial Secretary was accurate. Land sales are assets of the province and cannot be taken as a part of the ordinary revenue. It was a fallacious argument to say that because we were parting with our lands we were decreasing our wealth. In point of fact while the lands were unsold they produce no revenue, but as soon as parted with it is equivalent to putting assets out at interest, thus increasing the revenue. The object of the loan was to develope the resources of the province and believing that the capitalists of the world had confidence in the resources of British Columbia, he was of opinion that such a loan could be floated at 4 per cent.

Mr. McLeese, in dealing with the revenue, pointed out that it had not increased commensurate with the increase of population. He had no faith in the estimates, and said if the finance minister was anything was disingenuous. That hon. gentleman had stated that the loan and interest would be paid off in thirty years with $18,000 a year, but he (McLeese) would like to know how he was going to do it.

Hon. J. Robson said his statement had reference solely to the principal; he had not included the interest. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. McLeese—The hon. gentleman had not so expressed himself, and the people did not understand his statements in that way. On the first of July next the province would be over $500,000 in debt, which would take half of the loan of a million. The interest on the loan for thirty years would be $1,500,000, which the province would have to pay back. Borrowing money at five per cent, and lending it at four per cent would be progressing backwards. He was not opposed to borrowing, but would like to see the money invested in reproductive works. Money borrowed for the purpose of developing our quartz mines, in Cariboo and elsewhere, would be well expended, and such a policy would meet the approval of the House. The government would be justified in giving assistance to private mining corporations just as much as they are in giving it to railway companies. It would be the best investment a government could make. In the estimates there was a sum of $15,000 for law offices in Victoria, in addition to the $25,000 voted last year. If the erection of this court house was postponed, $40,000 would be at the disposal of the government for assisting quartz mining. The Lillooet bridge, for which $17,000 appears in the estimates, was unnecessary; a bridge might as well be built to the moon. It was not in the right place. The people of Chilcotin depend upon Cariboo for a market, and the cattle they have to drive out can go over the trail on the west side of the river to the cantilever bridge. The right place to build the bridge is between Chimney Creek and Soda Creek, but the construction of a bridge at any point should be deferred for some years. The sum of $3000, salary of finance minister, and the sum of $5000 for a court house at Kamloops were also unnecessary. The court house at Nanaimo and the Thompson river bridge at Kamloops, brought these sums up to $75,000, from which expenditure no revenue would accrue to the province. That sum of $75,000 might be devoted to the development of the quartz mines with great profit to the country. Referring to the Lillooet district, and the manner of disposing of patronage there, he said there were two stores in Clinton, and one of them was boycotted by the government. Men employed by government dare not purchase where they liked for fear of being dismissed; and for the purpose of controlling the French and Italian votes at Dog Creek the government had appropriated money for a private road to a hay meadow. The dismissal of public servants for political reasons by Neil Allen in Lillooet, and the refusal of the road superintendent to hire men who were not voters in that district, was dwelt on at considerable length, to the annoyance of the resident member. Referring to the Poole murder, he contrasted the laxity of the government in their efforts to arrest the murderer with the promptness with which they offered $1,000 for the arrest of the robbers of the express. Alluding to the Cariboo election contest, he said there were 6 opposition, 1 independent and 2 government candidates in the field, and giving the government the independent vote there were 91 more votes polled for the opposition than for the government. (Hear, hear). He therefore represented 91 more electors than the government supporters from that district. While he was sent there to oppose the policy of the government, he did not give them a factious opposition. Alluding to the Cariboo policeman (Allen), he read a letter by which it was shown that the expenditure of the $1,800 or $2,000 was solely for the purpose of pensioning one of the Allen family on the country. Coming home to Cariboo, he said that a sum having been placed in the estimates for an assay office at Barkerville, he would suggest that a practical mining engineer, capable of assaying and giving working tests from the various ledges, which would be kept on file in the assay office, be employed. In regard to the Ashcroft bridge, he said, that the government had acted in the most reprehensible manner, in allowing the contractor to depart from the specifications. If the bridge had been built according to contract, it would have been a substantial structure, but it is in such a state at the present time that it is liable to be carried away by the first freshet. The junior member for Yale (Mr. Martin) when referring to this matter had said with evident satisfaction at the possible loss that might be sustained by the bondsmen, residents of this city, that they were still held in the sum of $10,000, and that the government could make good any repairs out of that sum. He (McLeese) held that as the specifications were departed from by consent of the government that he did not believe that the bondsmen could be held responsible. (Hear, hear.) He concluded a long and able speech by stating that for reasons given he would oppose the proposed issue of a loan, believing that the government was incapable of administering the finances of the country.

Hon. Mr. Davie denied that workmen had been dismissed because they would not buy at a certain store; said that no Clinton store had been boycotted, and denounced as a slander the statement that the failure to arrest Emis, the Indian, was due to political influence.

Mr. McLeese said the facts stated could be substantinted by affidavits.

Mr. Mason said his colleague (Mr. McLeese) had made a stump speech for the benefit of Lillooet district, instead of devoting his time to his own district. He had never heard the reports mentioned, although he traveled through Lillooet two or three times a year. He was somewhat in the position of the member for Yale, who was working at cross purposes with his colleagues.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

On the Speaker taking the chair at 7:30, Mr. Mason resumed his remarks. Referring to the division of views between members from the same districts, he said it was a great mistake, as by acting together they would accomplish more for their constituents. He would support the government on the estimates, but more particularly in regard to the loan, as it was necessary in the interests of the province. If the non-progressive policy of the late government were adopted, it would very probably become bankrupt. Living in a progressive age we should pursue a progressive policy; and he hoped that the government would bring down a scheme for the development of the quartz ledges, and more particularly of those of Cariboo, to which the province, excepting Kootenay and Cassiar, owed a debt of gratitude. Our province was a mineral country, and he was proud to know that he represented the principal joint in the backbone. He would give the government his support so long as it pursued a liberal and just policy.

Mr. Croft would not detain the House for any time, owing to the exuberant verbosity of the opposition. He contrasted the expenditure in Cassiar and Cowichan, maintaining that the latter district did not get more than its just shares. He would give his hearty support to the present government, whose policy of borrowing money for public works he had seen practised with advantage in New South Wales, where hundreds of millions had been borrowed to be invested in remunerative enterprises.

Mr. T. Davie made a vindictive address, in which he charged the members for Yale and Cariboo as slanderers and scandalmongers. Alluding to the obliterated ballots at the Victoria election, he said the mark was the result of pure accident and had no effect on the election. When he moved for a committee he did not know and did not care who was at fault; his action was due entirely to his desire to see justice done. The Times came in for the customary share of abuse and misrepresentation, and the leader of the opposition, who was absent from the House, was valiantly attacked by the hon. gentleman. The questions of the finances of the province, and the loan, were left severely alone.

Mr. Stenhouse said he would confine himself to the amendment which he was about to propose. The case he would lay before the House was a very small matter in itself, but the principle involved in it was large and contained, unhappily, all the germs of political disintegration. In July last, after the result of the general election became known, the honorable gentleman opposite had no sooner recovered from his amazement at the audacity and independence of the people of Comox than he caused their Constable to be summarily dismissed, and left them a prey to the various disorders that will always arise in a growing settlement in the absence of the civil arm. That gentleman had stated, in answer to a question, and in a manner that seemed to indicate that he was now ashamed of the whole transaction, that the dismissal of the Constable did not take effect till the following month. In the aspect in which they were considering the case, the House has nothing to do with the following month. All that concerns them was the date at which the dismissed was notified. He held in his hand a copy of the letter of dismissal bearing date the 29th July, of last year, the very month in which the general election took place. Mr. Stenhouse said, I have seen the original of this letter and I can promise you, sir, that the date is carefully and correctly copied. Well, sir, rightly or wrongly, the honorable gentleman opposite has the misfortune to be regarded among the people of Comox as personally responsible for all the confusion which prevails in that district. The authorship of the obnoxious Settlement Act is ascribed to him, and reasonably so, for he has been known to boast of it. Nor will he pretend to have so little influence with the executive triumvirate of which he is a member, as to have been unable to prevent the dismissal of a Constable whose efficiency was officially acknowledged at the time—acknowledged in the letter of which I hold a copy. Is it any wonder, then, if the honorable gentleman is now known in those parts as "The Destroyer of Comox." No responsibility for the evils existing there is ever imputed to the other members of the executive, and even the honorable senior member for Nanaimo is regarded as more sinned against than sinning. For six months and more prior to the general election Comox had enjoyed just the same tranquility as prevailed at the time selected for the dismissal of the Constable. But by continuing a popular man in the Constableship, and keeping the people in good humor till after the elections, many additional votes were saved for the government candidate. Such undoubtedly was the effect and presumably the intention of the hon. and learned gentleman's action, and here, as in other cases, a sum on the estimates of the previous session was used as an instrument of corruption, misleading the House, the country and the electors of Comox. A similar sum for a similar contingency appears on the estimates now before the House, and what, sir, does it mean? Why it means this—that if the oppositionist member for Comox can be driven from his seat in this House, and if his constituents have the wisdom or the venality to return a ministeralist in his place, the hon. and learned gentlemen will then restore them their constable, and will recall the sentence of outlawry which he has passed against them. To be thus met on the threshold of public life by such an instance of political perversity is indeed a painful experience, which he shall always associate with the hon. and learned gentleman who has inflicted it. He moved in amendment to the motion before the House: That all the words after "that" in the first line be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof: "In the opinion of this House it is not desirable that the present government should continue to use the annual supply to Her Most Gracious Majesty as an instrument of electoral corruption." (Applause.)

Mr. Ladner said he had some very strong reasons for being the seconder of the amendment. The government proposed to increase the personal and wild land tax, but why not increase the income tax? The increase would fall upon the struggling settlers. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the loan, the House had no authority that the government would not borrow the whole sum and spend it at once. It was not fair to ask the House to vote for that loan before informing the House what they were going to do with the money. The roads in the New Westminster district were in a frightful condition, and settlers going in were compelled to pack their goods on their backs. There was only $1000 on the estimates for a road from New Westminster to Yale, about 88 a mile. This was no doubt to punish the people of the district, who had not, as the Provincial Secretary requested, sent two members to support the government.

The Provincial Secretary disputed the assertion.

Mr. Ladner, to bear out his assertion, said that on one occasion, when he interviewed the Provincial Secretary for money for a road, that gentleman had replied, "How can you come to me for money, when your district is the only one that did not give me a handsome majority." (Hear, hear.)

Proceeding to read a letter from one of his constituents in respect to the course of the Provincial Secretary, he was interrupted by Mr. Robson, who read a letter from the author of the former letter, which stated that Messrs. Orr and Ladner were barefaced liars. The letter was signed Paul Murray.

Mr. Ladner said there was no guarantee that the writer was the same party who wrote the objectionable letter. Referring to returns asked of money spent on the North Fraser river, he said the information brought down was incomplete. Thousands of dollars had been spent on private property, for roads, which had not been gazetted. Alluding to the Provincial Secretary's promises to the electors at a former election, he said that gentleman had kissed all the ladies and promised them everything they wanted, but after election never visited them again. He read copious extracts from private letters and petitions from residents of the district, setting forth the great need of larger appropriations for road work. The division of public money for public works was disproportionate, and evidently was arranged on the principle—"don't support me and I will squeeze you for it." The provincial revenue tax of $66,000 showed that only 22,000 people paid the tax; and he thought more than one-half of the people in the province escaped without payment. The wild land tax was not collected as it should be, and fully one-half of the personal tax was unpaid. The income tax was also practically a dead letter, as only $2500 was returned. Before giving an intelligent vote he would like to know what the government were going to do with the money. He proceeded at length, amid continued interruptions, slamming of desks, etc., to direct attention to the needs of New Westminster district and the failure of the government to do its duty. In regard to the loan, he advocated that the money be procured in this country.

Mr. Semlin, in speaking to the amendment described the various forms of government corruption and replied to the points in the speeches of the government members touching upon corruption.

Hon. Mr. Robson opposed the amendment.

Mr. Grant followed, speaking for about half an hour. He referred to the financial questions, and the bribery of constituencies by means of public money, concluding about 11:30, when the motion was put, the amendment being defeated on the following division:

Noes.—Robson, Martin, Croft, Thompson, Dunsmuir, Higgins, Attorney-General, T. Davie, Vernon, Allen, Baker, Mason, John.

Yeas—Bole, Grant, Semlin, Stenhouse, Ladner, McLeese.

Mr. John moved the adjournment of the debate.

THIRTIETH DAY.

The speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

Prayers by Rev. Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITION.

Mr. Orr presented a petition from the settlers of Matsqui.

Hon. Mr. Orr presented a petiton from the residents of New Westminster district in reference to liquor licenses and also one from the same in reference to amendments to the municipalities act, 1881.

RETURN.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a return of lots sold other than those sold in Granville townsite.

SUPPLY.

Hon. J. Robson concluded the debate on the motion to go into committee of supply. Referring to the remarks made by Mr. Bole in regard to the caucusing of supporters of the government on the estimates, he defended the practice which was universal. The executive desired the advice of their supporters in respect to the requirements of these districts, and the practice was not only constitutional but unavoidable. The charge that the government had bribed the electors with appropriations was untrue. The government had not attempted to punish any district because of the conduct of any member in the House. He disputed the statement that no compromise had been offered by the railway company in the matter of right of way, and said he was prepared to prove that the company had agreed to an arrangement for settlement that would involve the payment of $75,000. The charges made by former speakers in respect to the condition of the Ashcroft bridge, and the inadequacy of the amount in the estimates for New Westminster district were briefly alluded to. In the four years of the former government $28,904 were appropriated for that district, whereas during the present administration $266,205 was granted in the same time. In regard to the Kootenay and Cassiar elections, the act had been strictly complied with, the dates for the nomination and polling being left blank for the returning officers to fill up. If the time fixed for the return was too short it was the duty of the returning officer to make a special return. The ballot box did not reach McDame Creek in time, it was true, and scarcely reached Lakelon in time, which might have been the fault of the returning officer. The charge that bribery had been used in the New Westminster and Lillooet districts was the emanation of diseased mines, and he repudiated the accusation with scorn and contempt that even one of the 420 electors, the majority of the total vote polled, had been bought by him during the late election. Dealing with the Vancouver affair, he said he was prepared to take his share of the responsibility for that measure and stand or fall with the government. As one of the owners of the Brighouse estate he admitted that he had signed the contract to clear the land at $150 an acre, without stipulating that Chinese should not be employed. In the hurry of the moment he had signed the contract thoughtlessly, never dreaming that Chinese would be employed. On the financial question, he said there would be $517,000 of a deficit on the 30th June, 1888, unless it was wiped out with money secured by the loan. The scheme proposed by Mr. Anderson, to float the million dollar loan at home, was a good one if it could be carried out. But it was tried in 1877 and failed, although the bonds bore six per cent interest.

The motion to go into supply was then carried. Mr. Turner in the chair.

On the first item, interest on public debt $70,050, Mr. Grant said it showed that the hon. the Provincial Secretary was totally unfit for the position. He had told the House the other day that the net average charge upon the province for a loan of one million at 30 years, bearing 5 per cent, would be $17,629. This was utter and complete nonsense, and it was extraordinary that a gentleman filling the position of a finance minister would make a statement of that kind. The House ought to be ashamed of a minister who would commit himself to such an assertion. He gave the member for Nanaimo and the Attorney-General, who had endorsed the remark, credit for more accurate financial knowledge. No doubt they had been told by the Finance Minister that the statement was correct and they foolishly believed it. It was an evidence of the grossest incompetency upon the part of the minister, and showed to the House and the country his utter unfitness for the position.

Hon. J. Robson explained that he had said that $7,629 would pay the loan and $68,000 the interest. (No, no.)

The House continued in committee during the afternoon and passed a large number of items in the estimates, upon which there was very little discussion.

The House continued in committee of supply until the adjournment, passing all the items down to the proposed appropriation of $101,695 for education.

Mr. Dunsmuir objected to such a large sum for educational purposes. He believed that it was necessary to have free schools where the elementary branches were taught, but there was no necessity for threehigh schools in the province. There were many mechanics in the cities and settlers in the country, who helped support these high schools, who were unable to take advantage of them. It would be better for those who desired their childrenshould get a high school education to pay for it.

Mr. Semlin asked how it was that the expenses of the Superintendent's office had increased from some $1,500 to $1,800 a year under Mr. McKenzie to over $4,000 under the present management. The senior member for Esquimalt had brought a very serious charge against the department. Had such a charge come from his side of the House, it would have been hooted as trash, but coming from the power behind the throne the government supporters could not ignore it. Had one of the opposition brought such a charge forward it would have been fair warfare, but coming from such a prominent supporter as Mr. Dunsmuir, without warning, the government could well consider it a blow below the belt. That honorable gentleman says that nonsense is taught in the schools and that it is "spiting" the boys. Now, if this charge is justified it is time the whole department of education should be overhauled. The Provincial Secretary is controller of the schools, and if he has brought the schools to this pass the whole business would have to be investigated.

Mr. Grant agreed with the senior member for Nanaimo in some respects, as he was aware that there were those in the province who are able and would be willing to contribute toward the education of their children if they had the opportunity to do so. But, again, there are the children of the poor, who, bright in every particular, ought not to be denied the opportunity of obtaining a good education; their parents could afford to feed and cloth, but were not in a position to pay an educational fee, such as might be imposed, consequently those children of the poor would be debarred from the advantages of a high school training. This is not desirable and ought not to obtain. If any change were contemplated in the present school system, the principle of the education of the masses must be protected. A principle of free school education was in existence in the country that his friend from Nanaimo (Mr. Dunsmuir) and himself came from, and it was this: Those who were not able to pay a small fee for the schooling of their children up to a round age have their children educated free, but those who are able to pay contribute to the support of the school. He was aware that the sum paid by the province under this head was large, but, as shown by the Minister of Education, not as large per child on the average attendance as it was some years ago. This was attributable to the fact that on the average there are more scholars under one teacher now than then. He was of the opinion that the charge for this purpose upon the population of the province per head was not greater at the present time than it was some years ago.

Mr. Higgins did not believe that the people of the province were prepared to do away with the high school. Our young people should be given the same advantages as those of other provinces, else they could not be expected to cope with the outside world.

Mr. Dunsmuir said he had heard some talk that the high school of Nanaimo was about to be closed on account of the small attendance. The system in vogue in his young days, when a man's children were educated if he were too poor to do it himself, was a good one.

Mr. Theo. Davie was also of opinion that three high schools were unnecessary. He was opposed to making a present of free education to those who were able to pay for it.

Mr. Bole considered the system pernicious. He was in favor of giving the children of the Province a free common school education, but the present high school system was one which gave the well-to-do class an opportunity to give their children what was virtually a collegiate education, at the expense of the struggling settler.

Hon. Mr. Robson agreed with much that had been said. He had endeavored a few years ago to make the high schools half free and half fee, and was met by a storm of opposition. He thought the State had fulfilled its duty when it gave a good common school education. Our whole school system would require shortly to be considered and remodelled, as a mistake had been made. The House would soon have to consider means of checking the present steadily increasing expenditure for education.

Mr. Orr believed the high schools were very well for cities, but they were of little advantage to country districts.

Mr. Prior expressed his disapproval of a system which permitted people, as well able to pay for the education of their children as he was to give them a better school training at the public expense, than probably any member of the House had received. He did not think it was necessary for farmers' sons and the sons mechanics and laborers to acquire an education such as was given in the high school.

Mr. Ladner said that if the high schools were made boarding schools it would be a different matter, but as it is now the parents were not responsible for the morals of the children, if they are sent to these schools from the districts, when they are compelled to lodge in town.

Mr. Anderson found a difficulty in knowing where to draw the line if high schools were made partially free.

Mr. McLeese was in favor of making high schools self supporting.

The committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

Hon. Mr. Robson brought down a bill to amend the Municipalities Act. Read a first time.

OUT OF ORDER.

The petition of residents of Chilliwhack, respecting dyking and damming of Cap slough, was declared out of order, as it asked for an appropriation.

House adjourned at 6 o'clock till 11 a. m. Monday.

Correction.

In our report of Mr. Dunsmuir's speech yesterday, the following sentence occurred: "He had let more contracts than any other man on the floor of the House, but he had never let one that did not exclude Chinese labor." The last half of the sentence should have read—"but he had never let one that the contractors did not fly to the use of Chinese labor." There is a wide difference between the two statements, and in justice to Mr. Dunsmuir we make the correction.

—Supt. Dewse, of Port Townsend, has received from Washington specifications for the first story of the custom house, but as yet he has received no instructions.

FATAL CONFLAGRATIO

Another Hotel in Buffalo Bur Is Full of Guests--Escapes.

Thrilling Scenes--Shrieking w Terror--Heroic Bravery.

Buffalo, March 18.—The Richm Hotel and St. James Hall were bur early this morning. The loss is t half a million. A number of lives reported to be lost and many are inju The building was situated on the co of Main and Eagle streets, extend through to Washington street. The was discovered at 3:30 this morning the new Richmond Hotel. The al was sounded and the fire department sponded promptly. The house contai a large number of guests and their he rending cries were plainly heard. I ders were raised as soon as possible as many as could were taken out. large number of them were unabl effect their escape. At 4 o'clock the tire Richmond, St. James Hall and o property in the block were doomed speedy destruction. The whole p burned like tinder. The corridor in center of the building acted as a g tunnel, and as the flames streamed wards the guests found themselves prisoned by walls of fire.

THE SCREAMS OF INMATES

could be heard for blocks, and many of the windows they could seen in their night clothes, calling wi for help. At one of the third floor dows two guests were seen by the cr fall back into the flames. One jumped from the fifth floor to the ro a two story wooden building adjoin He was seriously injured. The num of those injured cannot exactly be as tained.

THE INJURED.

John Betz, of Olean, N. Y., was t bly burned about the hands and writ number of insurance men were in building and several of them are b injured, among them being W. J. Mel of Niagara Falls; C. M. Dutels, of S case; W. S. Dewey, Rochester, escaped with very bad burns; Clin Bidwell, of Pittsburg is badly bur At the hospital are C. Davis, of York, with hands and feet badly bur H. Smith, of the North British Insura Co., of N. Y., hands and feet burned; Wheelan, of N. Y., hands in a terr condition. These are probably not fa ly injured. The Fitch Hospital cont eight men and one women in a condition and more or less serio injured. All are from out the town, except one woman. Tw the injured are at the Sisters' Hosp There are also four injured persons the General Hospital.

THE RAPIDITY OF THE FIRE.

cutting off the means of escape, led p persons to leap for life from wind Others got down the fire escapes o ladders raised by the fire departm The shrieks and cries of the poor u tunates in the upper stories of the h ing structure were heartrending. A made with terror, leaped from the t story window, and when picked up f the sidewalk on Main street wa mangled and bleeding corpse. Sev of those who succeeded in making t escape were badly injured and bur Some of those will probably die. T more fortunate, who escaped with slight injuries, will recover. It is believed that several persons were b ed to death.

LATER PARTICULARS.

There were 125 persons in the h seventy of whom were transient gu and boarders. The remainder were ters, bell boys, the families of the prietors and clerks; 22 of these w returned from the windows by the men. Twenty are at the hospital an large number made their escape by o means. The origin of the fire is not yet known. Wm. H. Alport, night cl says it started in the cloak room, u the main stairway, at 3:30 o'clock. T was nobody up but myself, the night ter and the bell boy. I pulled 4 alarms on the different floors people came flying down through the in their night clothes. The fire follow the elevator and inside of five minute reached the top floor. I rushed out the door doing all I could to give alarm. The bell boy, Plummer, tells experience as follows: I was dusting reading room when I heard a shout immediately saw flames coming up stairs from the basement. Mr. Al and I turned on the hose under the stairway. We straightened the hose turned on the water, but it would run. We gave the alarm. A watche and I got a plank and run into the Ea street entrance to the hotel. Thes got the plank under the fire escape Eagle street and we helped people do I think there were about 81 guests in house.

THE SPREAD OF THE FLAMES

was frightful in its rapidity. The e vator shaft served as a flue for the flam and the whole structure was envelop in a few moments. As the guests w aroused and saw the interior exit cut they turned to the windows. They co be seen standing out clear and vivid fore the lurid background of the flam Their screams were horrible to hear, a they could be heard for blocks. T firemen did noble work and confined t fire to narrow limits of the three bui ings named. This work of rescue h many exciting incidents. The telegra wires, as usual, were in the way of t ladder brigade and much valuable ti was lost in getting the ladders past the The fire, which was under control at o'clock, was confined to the Richmon Hotel and museum proper, and the salo of James Crighton and the cigar store J. C. Palacio, on Main street.

A PERFECT HERO.

Hugo Valtzpul, of New York, assist a number of women from the burnin building. He then made his own escap by leaping from one building to anoth until he reached the corner of Washin ton and North Division street and th gained the street. Wm. J. Mann, one the proprietors of the house and his wif had a thrilling experience in getting ou Mrs. Mann was terribly burned about the head, arms and legs. Their litt daughter, Jennie, was also burned.

THRILLING ESCAPE.

Five girls, who had roomed on the 5t floor, made a rope out of their bed clothe and hung it out of the window; but non seemed to have the courage to star at last one of the five took hold an swung down to the window ledge, fro which she was rescued. Three other came down in the same manner, and the the fifth girl started down. She ha gone but a little distance when the rop parted and down she went four stories but strange to say she was not killed Her legs were terrible bruised; her bac badly injured and her face and arm were in a frightful condition from burns Mark Osborne, day clerk, who was assist ant manager of the hotel is missing, and it is believed he perished in the flames.

Reports Exaggerated.

Mr. Hull, a prominent ranchman o Kamloops and Calgary, now in this city, is of opinion that the reports about the loss of cattle in British Columbia are greatly exaggerated. The total loss will not exceed fifteen per cent.

THE WHITE HART.

[The following story was written by the late Santa Louise Anderson, of San Rafael, who was drowned in the Sacramento river some months ago while attempting to rescue a companion.]

I was born with the instincts of a true sportsman.

For a long time I was at a loss to know from what source had come my passion for guns and gunning. My father was anything but a connoisseur of deadly weapons, and my mother never knew the butt from the muzzle of a gun, and was equally afraid of each. After careful digging at the roots of the family tree, the scientific basis for hereditary transmission was vindicated, for I found that my grandmother was a cousin of Kit Carson, the great American hunter and trapper. While I was a child, it amused my brothers to hear me discuss the merits of choke bore shot guns and breech loading rifles, but when I grew to woman's estate this highly unfeminine taste displeased and even alarmed them. They were very proper young men, and did not relish the idea of a young lady sister who could take a snipe on the wing, or pierce the bull's-eye with a revolver at sixty paces. Dear boys, they feared, too, that such a propensity might seriously endanger my being settled in life. They remonstrated, they scolded; they brought me the accounts of all the dreadful accidents that resulted from the use of firearms, and tried to extort from me a promise that I would never touch a gun again. I might have yielded had not an unfortunate circumstance occurred that made me deaf to all entreaties.

An uncle who had heard of my skill, and was queer and old fashioned enough to admire it, sent me, on my eighteenth birthday, a handsome Winchester rifle, which he had ordered made for me. From that day I ceased to struggle against fate.

Bryant's "Lines to a Water Fowl" always brought to my imagination other thoughts than those commonly suggested to feminine readers; and not only in thought but in rubber boots and with game bag have I hunted that classic bird on lake shore and river bottom. At one time it was a canvas back, slowly veering to the south, with neck outstretched and eye of faith; at another, it was a stately mallard or jaunty teal, a spoonbill or sprigtail. But I panted for nobler game.

I longed for the excitement of the chase; to be where

"The stag at eve had drank his fill;

to see and be the belted hunter. When I should have been devising patterns for sofa cushions and learning to paint on silk and china my heart was away on the boundless plains, chasing deer and antelope. As Cædmon was haunted by a vision, in which he was told to sing; as Socrates was pursued by a demon who insisted that he should make music—so, by some strange law of psychology, I felt that my life would never be complete until I had hunted the deer or tracked the grizzly in his mountain home.

The opportunity came. Some friends invited me to spend a few weeks at their home in the Sierras. They had a little house among the pines, in one of the most romantic regions of the range. A hunting party was formed for my especial entertainment, and the night before, as a prelude to the morrow's excitement, we listened around the fire to the wild stories of the mountaineers.

"Old Clubfoot," a grizzly who had been known in the region for fifteen or twenty years, was a favorite topic. No one had had the hardihood to attack him since he had pursued a hunter a long distance and killed him with a stroke of his gigantic paw. An enormous trap had once been set for him, and he had caught his foot in it, but, with wonderful intelligence, he had gone to the nearest rock and beaten it off. He was seen occasionally in the passing years, and now and then he helped himself to a sheep or calf unmolested.

There was also a white doe among the neighboring mountains which seemed to bear a charmed life, for many hunters had shot at it, but always missed. A superstition had naturally grown up about it, and the mountaineers held that some great calamity would attend the person who killed the white deer.

These stories aroused my imagination so that I could scarcely wait for the dawn of day, and I lay awake long after the house was still, but was the first one stirring in the morning.

An old hunter, whom we called Uncle John, was the leader of the party, and to his care I was assigned. He had always wished to see a woman shoot, he said, and I should have a grand chance to show what I could do.

"Don't kill the white deer!" some one called after us.

"No, no," I laughed back; "we'll take the greatest care."

We rode in silence till we reached the crown of a little hill where there was an open, grassy spot. I was close beside Uncle John, when I saw him gaze fixedly ahead for a moment. Then, without turning his head, he said, in a whisper:

"Get down quick! Here's your chance! As fine a shot as ever I see."

I was down before he had fairly begun to speak, but trembling all over, and my teeth chattered in a most unaccountable way.

"Slip up behind the sugar pine and blaze away," was the whispered order; and, humping my rifle, I obeyed, all the time with that dreadful shaking. It was "buck ague," as I afterward learned, a nervous affection experienced by young hunters during their first shot at a deer, and even old hunters have suffered from it.

The beautiful creature, a 2-year-old buck, stood quietly feeding, outlined against the sky. I leveled my rifle, never noticing that I had not raised the hammer, and pulled with all my strength. It did not "go off." At last discovering the reason, I righted the hammer with a click. The deer raised his lordly head, snuffed the air, and was gone in a series of magnificent leaps.

"How beautiful!" I cried, forgetting in the novelty of the sight my own stupidity, of which, however, I was not long to remain unmindful. The look of contempt that greeted me as I turned to Uncle John withered me.

"You'll never kill a deer! Never see such a chance since I was born; not ten yards off. Pooh!" And the irate old hunter rode off, leaving me to follow or go back, as I chose. I have been mortified several times in my recollection; have been "spelled down" as a child in school; have missed the target in archery tournaments, and have been snubbed by a prospective mother-in-law; but never do I remember that my pride was so lacerated as now. The sunshine suddenly lost its brightness, the fresh, fragrant stillness was no longer a delight, and desperate thoughts flashed through my brain of putting an end to my wretched existence.

At last I determined that instead of returning home to brood over my sorrow, I would strike off by myself into the woods, and redeem my reputation by taking home at night some trophy of my skill.

The soothing sunshine and delicious air by degrees restored my equanimity, and hope was high in my bosom. I scanned all the ravines closely, and looked wisely on the ground for the tracks of beasts. I rode long and far, and when the sun was high threw myself beside a little spring that bubbled from the rocks, and ate my luncheon, allowing my horse to graze near me. On my right was a small patch of green herbage, across which the tall pines cast a somber shadow. There was not a sound except that of the horse feeding. I was too high for birds; they were below in the valleys, though now and then a vulture sailed majestically around some distant peak. The loneliness and silence of the place began to be oppressive.

Suddenly there was a rustle in the tall grass under the pines. Looking up I saw the head of a deer. I seized my rifle, and, leveling it, fired with a steady hand. A deafening report crashed through the stillness, and there leaped into the air a white deer! I sprang to the place. In the bloodstained grass lay the noble animal, struggling with death.

I felt a thrill of superstitious horror—something as an old Egyptian must have felt had he killed unwittingly the sacred ibis, or the Ancient Mariner when he slew the albatross. I tried to stanch the blood, but the murderous ball had done its work too well. Hardly knowing what I did, I took the head of the dying creature into my lap. In the large soft eyes were reflected the rocks and the swaying pines. As the breath grew fainter the head turned with a convulsive movement, and the fast glazing eyes looked into mine with a gaze so human in its intelligence that I was almost crazed with grief and terror. I hurried from the spot, only to find that my horse, probably frightened by the rifle shot, had disappeared. I was alone and miles from home. I discovered, too, that I lacked one of the most necessary requisites of the true hunter—ability to find my way under all circumstances.

It was already afternoon. I started to go back on foot the way I had come as nearly as I could remember it. When I reached a point high enough to command a view I did not feel reassured, for the mountains looked all alike, and range after range stretched away on every side, silent and relentless as the tomb. There was not a living thing in sight but a buzzard circling about a far off peak. At last I set off in a direction where I thought I recognized familiar rocks. The killing of the white hart weighed heavily upon my spirits, and filled me with vague fears. The stories of the night before added to my uneasiness. There was the danger that I might meet a bear. I had my rifle and three dozen cartridges in my belt, but Uncle John had said: "Give grizzlies a wide berth."

What could I do if I met one?

The way grew more and more intricate. Now I had to climb over bowlders, and now force my way through tangled undergrowth, from which I emerged into the shadow of pines so gloomy that twilight seemed suddenly to have fallen.

There was a crashing of bushes, as of some heavy body pushing itself through. I tried to run, but the roughness of the ground made me stumble at every step.

The noise came nearer. I knew that it could be nothing but a bear, and every other terror was swallowed up in present terror. I remembered that grizzlies do not climb unless the tree is neither too large nor too small. Ten yards to the left stood a slender tree, with trunk clear for fifteen feet.

I sprang toward it, and although I had never been able to climb a tree before, I climbed now without a moment of hesitation, and scrambled to a seat among the branches. I shook so violently that I had to hold on by main force to keep from falling. I had been there probably thirty seconds when there shuffled from the bushes, with awkward but impressive gait, a monstrous grizzly bear.

I had dropped my gun in the excitement, and even had I kept it I should not have dared to fire. As the great beast shambled along I saw that he was lame. It was old Clubfoot, the terror and autocrat of the mountains. He was headed directly for my tree. My blood curdled and my breath stopped. I have no distinct recollection of the next few seconds. He approached within ten feet of my hiding place, rolling his head from side to side as if aware of an unseen foe. Then he passed on and was lost among the trees.

I remained motionless for nearly an hour, fearing to descend. Then I crept noiselessly in the direction whence old Clubfoot had come. My rifle, which must have fallen against the prostrate trunk by which I found it, was broken short off at the breech, the bear having struck it with his paw in passing.

Imagine my surprise when I emerged from among the trees to find the same little grass plot where I had killed the deer. At first I could not believe it, but there was the spring with the rock by which I had sat, and the remains of my luncheon lay scattered on the ground. I was tired as well as weak and nervous after the fright the bear had given me. But it was becoming a question of life and death, and I was not willing to die. Carefully gathering the scraps of bread and meat that I had thrown away, I resolved to follow the nearest canyon down to its mouth, which I was sure would lead me out into the open country somewhere. The sides were so steep that I had to let myself down by clinging to roots and overhanging branches. I plodded on doggedly. In the heart of the canyons innumbered horrors lurked, and the rocky walls rose on each side of me toweringly. Insurmountable. I began to wonder if I had better go back when I was startled to see open before what seemed almost a bottomless pit. The declivity was probably not more than fifteen feet, but it looked very terrible to me. I could not leap that distance, nor could I climb around the steep and slippery sides. A tall tree grew from the lower level, however, and by leaning far out I caught a branch and thus climbed down.

I felt certain that now I must be very near the valley floor, for I had been descending a long time. Behind me, in the hollows of the canyon the shadows of evening were already lying. I had sprained my ankle in the descent—an injury that at any other time would have disabled me, but now could not be allowed to impede my progress. I limped along, hoping and fully expecting to see, at a turning not far off, the valley before me, the green fields, and the dwellings of men.

How were my hopes mocked when I found, instead, a precipice fully sixty feet deep. With a cry of horror, I drew back and wrung my hands in despair. Had I been saved from the jaws of a savage beast only to die more terribly by starvation, or to be dashed to pieces in a rocky chasm? Nature had never seemed to me so pitiless. The stony walls looked down at me in awful silence. The yawning precipice at my feet seemed yawning, waiting with a sickening expectancy.

Before this I had been afraid to speak aloud, for fear of rousing some wild animal; but now I felt that I should be glad to see or hear anything with life, even if it were a savage. I shouted myself hoarse, but only strange echoes answered me from the frowning woods.

The shadows grew deeper. I must do something—anything.

It occurred to me to make a rope of some of my clothing, and thus descend. It was the work of but a moment to take off my long stockings and tie them together, and then to add my scarf. All this made only four or five yards in length. I tore the skirt of my stout waterproof suit into strips, which I tied together, until I had what seemed enough. Then, fastening a stone to one end, I crept to the edge and let the rope down to measure the distance. It still lacked a little. The deficiency was soon supplied from the sleeves of my jacket. The root of a pine afforded a convenient place for attaching the rope; and having first tested every foot of it, to make sure that it would bear my weight, I was ready to swing off.

Several times I looked over, and my head grew dizzy. I decided to go backward, to obviate that difficulty. Fearing my shoes would be a hindrance in my clinging to the rope, I pushed them over, together with my cartridge belt. Another instant of hesitation and heart sinking, and I was fairly off.

I reached the bottom sore and breathless, but safe. Another trial awaited me. In the gathering gloom I could not find my shoes, and the sharp stones cut my tender feet at every step. Moreover, I dreaded rattlesnakes, and listened with painful acuteness for the warning rattle. I did not hear anything, and soon lost that fear in my overpowering anxiety to reach some human habitation.

It grew dark so rapidly that I had to use my stick at every step, as a blind man does, to feel the way before me. Before I had groped along many rods my guide gave me timely warning of a chasm. Feeling for a stone, I hurled it forward and heard it strike far down below me.

I could go no farther—at least until daylight—so, drawing back a few feet, I sat down to wait. I was so weary that I fell immediately asleep. I was awakened by a rifle shot, followed quickly by a second report, but they sounded a long way off.

I started up and tried to shout an answer, but my overstrained throat could make no noise except a hoarse croaking, like a child with croup. I was sure the shots came from my friends, searching for me.

In the pocket of my jacket were some matches that I had not before remembered. It was not a moment before I had scraped some dry leaves together and set fire to them. A number of cones had fallen from the pines above, and there was a mass of dry chaparral, so that I had no lack of fuel.

By the blaze I could see the nature of the place around me. I was standing on a platform much like the one from which I had descended. On one side was the sheer wall, on the other the precipice. I was hemmed in by prison walls.

I heaped on branches till the flames ran high and made a roaring sound.

The whole canyon was illuminated, and the tall pines shook like specters in the fantastic light. I stretched my hands toward the genial warmth, and felt that salvation was near, for my friends must see the light.

A crackling noise at a little distance drew my attention. Chaparral, cones, the pines themselves, were ablaze. I had set the canyon on fire. Dismay succeeded my short lived gleam of hope. In front was the chasm, behind the fire. I was two rods from the ledge, and the flames crept toward me. I moved forward.

This sudden and awful danger gave me a voice. I screamed wildly as the fire reached out long, adder-like tongues for me.

A voice above shouted to me.

"Quick, quick!" I cried, "or it's too late!"

The fire had driven me so near the edge that a step would have hurled me over. I felt the terrible calm that comes to one when hope is dead. I saw two snakes leap upward in the blaze and writhe about each other in agony.

"Catch this, and tie it under your arms," shouted a voice, and a rope fell at my feet.

I was saved; but never since have I cared for hunting. I was cured by the dying look of the white deer.—The Argonaut.

Tourists' Fashionable Route.

Tourists, even those of America, generally follow beaten routes, going here and there for no better reason than because tourists have been doing the same thing for generations. The mass of persons who decide to visit Europe do not make up their minds what they want to see or what is most worth seeing. They merely wish to travel in the same direction and in the same way, visiting the same places and having the same experiences that their fathers and grandfathers have done. Nineteen out of twenty tourists at this season go to London, Paris, run into Switzerland, descend the Rhine, return to Paris by Brussels, recross the channel to Liverpool and sail back home with the impression that they have exhausted Europe, or at least whatever is really interesting. They make another journey, perhaps a third and a fourth; but they usually cover the same ground. Their object is less to become acquainted with the old world than to be able to say that they have seen there.

Until within a few years few tourists went to Holland and even now not one in a hundred goes to Spain. Some of the most curious and attractive towns abroad, like Ravenna, Rimini, Siena, Prague, Chartres, Tours, Regensburg, Louvain, Burges, Liege, though on the regular routes, are neglected because the ordinary traveler has not cared to visit them. If a man can go to Europe but once, and is limited as to time and money, he must do the best he can. But why need he repeat his narrow experience again and again when he can just as easily and cheaply have new? Generally, however, it is not those with small means who travel so stupidly; it is they who have ample income and are pursuing the phantom fashion. Of the thousands and thousands of our compatriots who have gone abroad this year how very small will be the proportion that will come back with fresh ideas or any actual stock of added knowledge?—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Quaker "Thee."

When the novelists of the last century had occasion to introduce a Quaker into their fictions they took care to mark him well by overlaying his speech with "thee and thou," and, indeed, at one time this phrase was a common slang term for the Friends. The use of these pronouns is partially a survival of the time when the lower orders employed them habitually and is a curious instance of the correctness of phrase surviving among the very persons who, next to pedants and scientists, are currently credited with being the corrupters of the language, while the educated had fallen into grammatical incorrectness. The Quaker writers affirm, however, that the use of "you" instead of the "thou" of the grammars originally rose from a desire to compliment the person addressed by ascribing to him the importance belonging to two or more, and wrote many tractates in support of their view. Be this as it may, it is indisputable that technical correctness was on their side, and sovereign and newspaper editor are alike incorrect when they use the imposing "we" in place of the plebeian "I". To say "thou" (pro forma) to a man was, it will be remembered, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, simply to insult him. "I thou thee, thou traitor," cried Coke to Raleigh when the latter was being tried for his life.—London Society.

Hint From a Watchmaker.

"People spend a great deal of money needlessly for having their watches cleaned," said a Maiden lane jeweler the other day. "A gentleman living in New Jersey called here one day last week and said his watch had stopped unexpectedly and then gone on again the same as usual. He wanted it cleaned, as he feared that if it stopped again he might lose a train. Most jewelers would have taken the watch, cleaned it and charged him $3 or $4 for the work. The proper thing to do if a watch acts in that way is to take note of the hour, minute and second when it stopped. Then a jeweler can see just where the dirt that has stopped the works lies and can remove it by fastening down the main spring and taking off the balance wheel. Otherwise he should have to clean all the works, not knowing which particular part needed cleaning. I told my customer this, and he had only a trifle to pay for having his watch put in order. If the watch had really needed cleaning all over it is not likely that it would have gone on again after stopping."—New York Sun.

SIAM'S QUEER PEOPLE.

A RACE OF BARBARIANS WHO INHABIT THE JUNGLES.

A Strange People Who Occupy the Lowest Plane of Humanity—Their Simplicity of Life—Food and Clothing. Various Peculiarities.

Among the many peculiarities of this peculiar section is an almost unknown race of people, an account of which I feel assured will be of great interest. A few days since the governor of Sangkia, a province on the west coast of Siam, who was here to bring tribut to the king, gave me considerable information in regard to these people who live on the coast, terming them Ken Poh—jungle people. They make their homes amid the densest portion of the forest, have but little communication with the outer world—in fact they are entirely isolated. The only persons that they hold intercourse with are slaves and traders who have penetrated the jungle in search of game or barter, as it is almost impossible to penetrate to the villages on account of the density of the vegetation, the dangerous beasts and venomous serpents that infest them. They shun all intercourse with strangers, have a peculiar dialect of their own, live in small villages, and are a muscular, hardy race, strictly vegetarians, do not drink or smoke opium, have but few, if any, of the vices of the heathen, are but five feet in height and seem to be sunk in the most abject barbarism, occupying the lowest grade of humanity.

What little religion they have is a mongrel worship of demons and the malignant spirits that they assert inhabit the jungle, which they attempt to propitiate by presents, etc. Their habitations are partly subterranean, about four feet high, an excavation in the ground around which stakes are driven, covered with a dome of plaited bamboo over which is pastered a thick coating of mud, which soon hardens in the sun, rendering it impervious to the rain or the heavy dews of that section, which they occupy only when necessity requires, as they live mostly in the open air, and when the land is overflowed up in the trees. Their clothing is of the most primitive kind. A piece of cloth about one foot wide and four feet in length, which is held in place by a piece of liana or vine, as they have no cord or rope, is made into a belt placed around the waist; then the cloth is inserted between the legs and carried both back and front up under the belt over which it laps, and the band being drawn tight holds it in place, and as the ends are opened spread out like small aprons, and thus the denizens of the jungle are in full dress, somewhat akin to the Edenic costume of old—the fig leaf.

ONE OF THEIR PECULIARITIES.

One of the peculiarities of this strange people is the way they raise their rice, which is their main staple, almost their sole stock of provisions, eked out with fruits, roots and herbs, which they collect when in season, and the jungle is prolific of such kinds of food. Each village has its head man, all live in common, and as soon as a field of rice is ready to be cut he orders it and distributes the grain equally among his people, and so on during the season, all sharing alike. Their only implements are a large knife used for cutting rice, building their huts and making tops and cutting their way through the undergrowth, and a pair of shears for cutting hair, which they cut short with the exception of a tuft on the crown of the head about two inches in length, which looks like a shoebrush, standing up like bristles. Having no pots, they cook their rice in bamboo. They cut off a section and shave it thin, open a hole in one end, put in the rice and water, then closing up the end, put it in the fire. Green bamboo being impervious to the fire, they thus have a first class pot. The same is used by the Siamese when traveling through the jungle—and as they eat with their fingers they need no dishes, and thus have none to wash when the meal is over.

When they need cloth, knives or shoes they barter the products of the jungle, which are many and varied, consisting of rhinoceros horns, elephant tusks, horn, bone, hide and skin, but will not take money except in rare cases, having no use for it, not knowing its value. They are expert trappers and snare all kind of game, elephant, rhinoceros, tigers, leopards, pumas, deer and all other denizens of the wild wood for their skin, and some of the finest ivory exported was purchased from these people, but their skins were badly handled, which detracts from their value, being merely dried in the sun after being stripped from the animal.

When forced to go shod, which is seldom, they improvise a sandal, which they make out of a piece of hide, rounded in front and behind, with a hole where the big toe rests through which is inserted a piece of bamboo, fastened on the bottom with a loop on top, through which the toe is thrust, and thus the sandal is held on the foot. They pay no taxes, acknowledge no ruler, their number is unknown, and in their emerald fastness, guarded by malaria as deadly as dynamite, they live and die, never having heard the story of Jesus, knowing no future, their world and existence being confined to the peninsula of Malacca.—Bangkok Cor. Richmond (Mo.) Conservator.

ABOUT REJECTED MANUSCRIPT.

Funny Story Concerning a Couple of Forms—Value of Perseverance.

It stands to reason that the experienced writer who has outgrown any morbidity that can be produced by a rejected manuscript immediately tears off the wrapper upon its return, readdresses it and sends it once more upon the road. The result is very apt to be satisfactory. Mrs. Clara Doty Bates tells a funny story of the fate of two of the first poems she ever sent for publication. They were forwarded to religious magazines simultaneously, and simultaneously they returned, so she reversed the addresses and sent them away again. They were both accepted, and brought $10 apiece. Many professional writers keep a book, and under the name of each article write the list of magazines to which it has been sent, that they may not forward it twice to the same editor, and then keep it going till it finds a resting place.

There is one writer of this city who has tried a daring game with marked success. When a manuscript which his judgment told him was really good was rejected by a favorite paper, he kept it quietly awhile and then, trusting to the forgetfulness of the editor, sent it back again. A happier mood, or a better dinner, or one of those mysterious chances which govern the fate of manuscripts conspired to its acceptance.

Any magazine of high position is much affronted if it receives an article which it discovers to have been rejected by some rival periodical. Most of them, and it may be all of them, have some cabalistic little mark which they use in various ways, and now and then it can be found upon the leaves of a returned manuscript. The experienced contributor knows this and never sends a manuscript away a second time without first carefully examining the pages. The fact that one editor rejects and another accepts an article, it should be borne in mind, is no reflection on the judgment of either. What is in keeping with the tone of one publication is quite unsuited to another. It is a mistaken idea too to suppose that magazine editors will not take a manuscript unless it bears the name of a well known writer. This is an obvious absurdity, for how, then, could those well known writers have first become known. The enterprising editor is always on the alert for strong, fresh writers whose names they may have the credit of introducing.—Chicago Tribune.

IF THIS WERE SO.

Oh, love, if I could see you standing here,
I, to whom the memory of a scene—
This lane, tree shadowed with a summer's light
Falling in golden showers, the boughs between,
Upon your upturned face—shines out as clear,
Against the background dark of many a year,
As yonder solitary starlet bright
Gleams on the storm clad bosom of the night.

If this were so—if you should come to me
With your calm, angel face, framed in with gold,
And lay your hand in mine as long ago
You laid it coldly, would the love untold,
Hidden within my heart, set my lips free
To speak of it and know the certainty
Of love crowned or rejected—yea or no?
Oh, love, I could not speak if this were so.

But if you came to meet me in the lane
With footsteps swifter than you used of yore—
And if your eyes grew brighter, dear, as though
They gladdened at my coming back once more—
If, when I held your little hand again,
Your calmness grew less still, then not in vain
My heart would strive to speak, for it would know
What words to utter, love, if this were so.

—Kate Mellarth in Chambers' Journal.

NEW FACTS ABOUT CANNIBALS.

Discovery of Many Tribes in the Congo Basin Who Eat Human Flesh.

It has long been known that a few tribes of cannibals lived in Africa, but there was until recently no reason to believe that the tribes of anthropophagi are numerous and that cannibalism is practiced in quite a large part of that continent. The new discovery is the result of explorations in the Congo basin, where it is now believed cannibals are more numerous than in any other part of the world. There are some striking differences with regard to this practice among the various tribes.

When Lieuts. Kund and Tappenbeck were traveling between the Wambu and Kwilu rivers they came among the gentle and timid tribe of the Pamballas, who confessed that they were man eaters on a small scale. "It is true," they said, "that we eat people when we have any people to eat, but that is not very often." This announcement has a tinge of sadness due to the fact that the Pamballas, not being warlike, are generally the under dogs in the fights that surrounding tribes force upon them, and they think themselves lucky if now and then an enemy falls into their hands.

Quite different was the conduct of the men eaters whom the same travelers met a little farther east. "Why," they insolently shouted, "do you not give us some of your men to eat? You are no friends of ours. When the Majaccas come among us they never fail to bring us some men to eat. They are our friends."

Other cannibals in the Congo basin deny that they are men eaters, and will not admit the truth as long as they can conceal it. Few of the Bangallas will talk on the subject to white men. The practice in their tribe is generally confined to their chiefs and leaders, they being considered as specially privileged.

It is impossible as yet to say what causes confirm some tribes in the practice of cannibalism while nearly related tribes abhor the very idea. The Monbuttus on the Welle Makua, who are exceptionally advanced in their arts and industries, are cannibals. The Wagandas, on the other hand, who live about 400 miles southeast and who are of the same stock as the Monbuttus and like them in their development, wouldn't dream of eating a human body, notwithstanding the fact that they are very fond of meat, which is the greatest luxury the common people can have, as they are confined almost wholly to a vegetable diet.—New York Sun.

Girl Graduates for the Opera.

"How quiet it is to do nothing," sings the slave Ganymede in Masse's opera of "Galatea." I do not know if this aria is much appreciated by our young embryo prime donne in Europe, but it is one that most of them are warbling just now, metaphorically speaking. The craze for going to make their debuts in Italy is acting as a powerful drawback to the careers of most of them. One young lady, who refused two good offers for America, is now living at a boarding house in Rome, a youthful feminine Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. Another who deserted a well started career in London for the ignes fatui of an Italian debut, is in a similar position in Paris. A third, having refused engagements for America and Russia, is "resting" in England. All these are new beginners with experience to gain and reputations to make. One would think that they would be anxious to go to work to acquire the former and build up the latter. But it seems to me that, as a rule, the study of singing has the effect of eradicating all common sense from the feminine mind. Our young girl graduates for the operatic boards generally start out burdened with an amount of pretension that would be thought excessive in Gerster or in Sembrich, and would barely be tolerated in Adelina Patti.—Lucy H. Hooper in New York World.

Manufacture of Holiday Cards.

The manufacture of holiday souvenirs and cards has got to be one of the biggest businesses in the country. Hand painted work is regular factory labor now. Formerly hand painted cards, plaques and the like sold for very fair prices, and the people who made them, generally women and girls, earned decent livings. It has got to that pass now they have to paint them for from 5 cents to 25 cents apiece. Some dealers, but not all by any means, provide the materials. Cards that once brought $2 retail at from 15 cents up to fifty. While handwork was a rarity it was in extensive demand. Now it doesn't sell as well as the fine chromo cards.

The painting of merino, which was once a profitable business, is also ruined by competition. Cards for dinners that once commanded from $10 to $30 now sell for $1 and $2 apiece. When they are painted to order and introduce special hits at the people they are intended for they bring a little better price. Etched card s are the most fashionable at present. They are little pictures regularly etched by artists of repute from designs which have a blank for a name to be written in. They are printed on parchment or satin and easily retail at $3 apiece. The fashion now is to frame them like any other pictures and so present them in grand style for the decoration of the walls.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Agreeable to the Invalids.

Queen Victoria has sent to the Longmore hospital for incurables, Edinburgh, £50 and copies of her portraits for each of the rooms in the hospital. In forwarding them the dowager Duchess of Roxburgh wrote "The queen thinks it will be agreeable to the poor invalids of each room to see this memento of her majesty's visit.—New York World.

A Swiss schoolmaster uses an electric machine for inflicting on the hands of refractory pupils the pain of whipping.—Arkansaw Traveler.

London papers refer to a Swedish fish, salmon perch, brought to that market. It is white and of very delicate flavor.

The Chilians have gone in strongly for horse racing of late. It is now the most fashionable sport of the republic.

Two hundred thousand barrels of Concord and Catawba grapes were received in New York in one week.

The throne on which Queen Victoria sat when she opened the Liverpool exhibition is for sale.

"This beats me," as the egg remarked when it saw the spoon.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

ROYAL PERSONAGES.

Gossip Concerning Queen Victoria and other Noted Personages.

Her Majesty, the Queen, is making preparations to leave Windsor for the continent on the 29th inst. The royal party, which is to be composed of three ladies and two gentlemen and a small number of servants, is to cross the channel in the royal yacht Victoria & Albert. This, with three other yachts, will comprise the fleet. The party will immediately proceed to Cannes, where it will remain until April 6th. Aix-les-Baines will next be visited, where the Queen will remain for eighteen days. Thence the royal party will return to England, after spending a couple of days at the Embassy at Paris. The American press is reviving a scandal long since dead and buried, relative to the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada in 1860, and a well known young lady of Montreal, with whom H. R. H., then in his teens, was said to have carried on a exit love flirtation. It was no secret at the time that the young couple became fondly attached to each other. That they danced a great deal together, not only in Montreal, but also in Quebec, Toronto and Halifax, but beyond indulging in this innocent pastime there was nothing else, the scandalmongers of the American press to the contrary notwithstanding.

A magnificent reception will be tendered the Queen on her arrival at Birmingham. The ceremonies will to held at the Town Hall, which is being elaborately decorated for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone visited the Queen on Wednesday, and Her Majesty invited them to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle.

Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise have been living in retirement in the San Antonio Palace at Malta for some time past. The Princess spends considerable time in society. Lord Lorne, on the contrary, is seldom seen in public, but contents himself in writing. At present he is engaged in an exhaustive political essay.

It is reported that the Queen and the Pope will exchange letters and presents during Jubilee week, which is also the fiftieth anniversary of His Holiness' ordination as a priest. When Leo XIII was Nuncio, he and Queen Victoria met at a banquet in Brussels and had a long conversation. Since the Reformation no such meeting has ever occurred.

It is expected that Prince Albert Victor is soon to depart for Gibraltar where, it is thought, he will witness the French torpedo practice. At present he and Robert Spencer are seeing as much as possible of London life.

Prince Ibranhim has completed the second volume of his Egyptian bibliograph, and it will appear about April 1st. Last week he became a Freemason, and it is hoped that he will give to the world a work on the connection of the rites of that order with those of ancient Egypt.

The engagement of Lord Cranborne, eldest son of Lord Salisbury, to Lady Alice Gore, Lady Airlie's sister and Lord Cairns' second daughter, is announced.

During Easter week the Empress of Austria will go to Baden-Baden, and she may proceed thence to Wiesbaden. Her health has much improved of late.

GERMANY'S REJOICINGS.

Celebration Festivities in Berlin Yesterday—A Brilliant Affair.

Berlin and all Germany was *en fete* yesterday celebrating the ninetieth birthday of Emperor William. The city never before presented such a holiday attire. From early dawn till long past midnight bands and processions paraded the streets. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. Commemorative of the occasion the Emperor conferred decorations upon a large number of distinguished personages. Numerous costly presents were received by His Imperial Highness and many more are yet to follow. The Empress was the first to congratulate the Emperor. Prince Bismarck and General Von Moltke came at one o'clock. In receiving the household deputation the Emperor said: "I have reached this age by the grace of God, and if the Lord helps me and wants me to I may live to see another year."

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

At the afternoon reception the Emperor on Tuesday, after receiving congratulations of the royal family and princely guests, with the Empress by his side, and surrounded by a full court, formally announced the betrothal of Prince Henry, second son of the Crown Prince Frederick William, to Princess Irene of Hesse. The young couple were afterwards heartily congratulated by all the illustrious company.

THE FAMILY DINNER

was held at 4 o'clock at the palace of the Crown Prince. The Emperor and Empress were driven from the Imperial palace to the Crown Prince's palace in a closed carriage, as the rain was falling. They were greeted with uninterrupted cheering along the way. After dinner the Emperor and Empress and Crown Prince and his wife returned to the palace and attended a *soiree* in the white hall of the royal castle, which was attended by all the members of royalty in Berlin, amongst whom were His R. H., the Prince of Wales, the Emperor and Queen of Saxony.

It was a day never to be forgotten by those who participated in the day's festivities.

Fun Ahead.

According to the Montreal *Herald* there appears to be lots of fun ahead of us in the Ottawa ministerial wig-wam. The *Herald* asks the question: How long can a house divided against itself stand? How long can the government last with the *Mail* controlling the bulk of its Conservative supporters? Another phase of the distressed condition of "the party" is seen in the fact that the *Mail* declares that the party cannot exist even for a session without Sir John as its leader, and the *Mail* is knifing Sir John every day! If Sir John remains, the *Mail* proposes to assassinate him. If Sir Charles comes in "the party" will go to pieces. It seems to be a choice between Scylla and Charybdis. There is going to be music in "the party" this year. The *Mail* is doing all the kicking now; but when Sir Charles Tupper strikes back, the *Mail* will either come to terms or there will be bloody scalps hanging in some one's wig-wam. The fun is only beginning.

The Fisheries Dispute.

Late dispatches from the Maritime Provinces indicate a very uneasy prevailing feeling as to the outcome of the fisheries dispute. Sir John Macdonald has stated that no legislation will be introduced during the approaching session in the direction of a reciprocity treaty. It is probable that a fishery commission will be appointed. Referring to the proposal of the New York *Tribune* to abrogate the treaty of 1818, the Halifax *Chronicle* says the U. S. might as well repudiate her war debt, or frame a statute cancelling her bonds. The St. John papers, the *Globe* and the *Telegraph*, warns the Dominion government "that the first act on the part of its officials to harrass American trade, will, in all probability, compel the President to put into force the law and the burden will fall upon the vessels and trade of these three provinces."

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SEWING MACHINE

The Leader of All!

1. Assumed equality can always be detected.
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7. The "DOMESTIC" is the universally acknowledged standard of excellence, and therefore merits popular favor.

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt,
FORT STREET
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The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT,
Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Prices.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many diseases of the kidneys. The investerate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease of the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1889.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

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Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, receive near-by treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

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PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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THE OLD RELIABLE
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UNEQUALLED.

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VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov26 DAW

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea S

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 25, 1887.

THE VANCOUVER ELECTION.

The result of yesterday's voting, so far as reported, gives Mr. GORDON such a majority as leaves no room to doubt that he has been elected. To Mr. GORDON and his friends this must be a matter of satisfaction and congratulation. THE TIMES has regarded that gentleman as the most energetic, painstaking representative the province had, and deprecated the tactics of the party opposing his re-election. We urged the election of Mr. GORDON in preference to Mr. PLANTA, whom we regarded as the representative of Mr. DUNSMUIR and bossism, and congratulate the electors on the wisdom they displayed in endorsing our views. Mr. GORDON fought the fight single handed and with vast odds against him. It is true that his record stood him in good stead, for everywhere it was conceded that his votes were honestly given, and according to his lights, for the best interests of the country. On behalf of Mr. PLANTA the influence of Mr. ROBERT DUNSMUIR, and all he could control, was invoked. The dictator issued his mandate many months since that Mr. GORDON'S political head must be brought to him on a salver. Cost or principles were not to be considered. The head of his *bete noir* he must have. His satellites, far and near, were instructed how to act, and well they performed their part. Voters were conveyed by Mr. DUNSMUIR'S steamer, the Pilot, to Sooke, if we are correctly informed, free of cost, and in direct violation of the Election Act. Vehicles were pressed into service, and, loaded with the "free and independent," (!) were sent to the country to record their ballots for the candidate of the "parity's" dictator. Those who were known to be favorable to Mr. GORDON were "induced" to refrain from casting their ballots. The former representative of the district was most industrious in his canvass against his successful opponent in 1882; but a new race had arisen which did not care to swear or be led by that political Joseph and his pleadings were disregarded. The junior member for Victoria city, in gratitude for favors already extended and those yet to follow, likewise took a hand in the fray. The wailings and the lamentations of this Jeremiah were not heeded. In fact in several places Mr. SHAKESPEARE was told that the fight was one between the electors and Mr. DUNSMUIR and that he was displaying very bad taste in interfering therein. In one place, Saanich, Mr. SHAKESPEARE attempted to harangue a meeting but having pledged himself to parties there who were electors in this city that if they voted for him he would not interfere in the Vancouver election. He was reminded of this promise, but still he pursued Mr. GORDON, in the interest of the President of the Island Railway, whose shekels, it is reputed, were scattered broad-cast throughout the district, in corrupting the electorate. Like unto JOSHUA of old, he commanded the Legislature to stand still until he was revenged of his enemy. But the sun in this instance did not set favorable to the autocrat of the Island. The people, by their vote at the polls, have spoken in unmistakable language. A broad hint has been given to Mr. DUNSMUIR that although he claims as his preserve this island and all that it contains, both above and below the surface, the air we breathe, the light of Heaven, the sun, the moon and the stars, as well as the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea and everything that floats or swims in the waters, his glittering gold cannot control men's consciences and political convictions. What a blessing the ballot-box is to men under these circumstances! The whole Province will rejoice with Mr. GORDON and his friends, and all lovers of true liberty, in that so ignominious a defeat has been meted out to Mr. PLANTA, who will no doubt now have time to reflect on the position in which he placed himself as a too-willing tool to be kicked and buffeted about by designing men who have axes to grind at public expense.

THE TIMES is persuaded Mr. GORDON will be as efficient a representative in future as he has been in the past. We do not view many of the leading questions of the day through the same glasses as that gentleman; yet we have considered him an honest politician, and knowing that he was to be opposed with intense hatred and every effort made to defeat him, he had our sympathy. We therefore congratulate him on his splendid victory.

DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISM.

Under this heading a subordinate on the *Colonist* staff writes a letter to that journal and signs it "Paterfamilias." The young man may be the father of a large family, but his progeny are not in Victoria, and we are unaware of their existence before he informed the public of the fact. But, seriously, this youth with the auburn hair, is becoming corrupted so rapidly by evil communications that in a few months more he will out-HIGGINS HIGGINS. OLIVER TWIST would have been a thief and vagabond all his life had he not been opportunely rescued from FAGIN'S infamous den. We can conceive of no worse fate for a young man of respectable parentage, well brought up, tractable and well disposed, than to become for hire the imitator of so ignoble an exemplar. As to the subject matter of his letter—which asserts than an item in the TIMES, in reference to DUNSMUIR'S biennial sessions bill, was "couched in language of the most disgusting character"—it is unworthy of notice. To the prurient all things are prurient.

THE wonderful trip of the Etruria across the Atlantic, reported in THE TIMES a few days since, is the most remarkable achievement ever accomplished by an ocean liner. Her speed is like that of a railroad train and reaches on an average, twenty-six miles an hour. She has won the title of "The greyhound of the sea."

OUR POSITION.

It is a matter of first importance; both for individuals as well as government, to comprehend their position, and never was it more important than at this critical period. But while the general community are beset with fears and anxieties, on account of the present unfavorable outlook of matters, requiring care and caution, the government seem perfectly unconscious of a such state of things prevailing, and in dealing with the estimates propose increased taxation, and the borrowing of a million of money, as if there was general prosperity. What security a government can offer for such a loan, that has no customs duties, and only direct taxation to rely upon, is a puzzle. What this million of money is wanted for is equally a puzzle; but we suppose it is for the same reason as that assigned by TOODLES, in the play, in having brought a coffin, that it would be "a very handy thing to have in the house." Doubtless if our honest JOHN once gets his fingers upon this money it will be found very handy to secure his continuance, as minister, and be tantamount to giving him a life interest in it; for a ministry, well furnished with money, are fortified with means that make them well nigh invincible. One thing is very certain, the money is not wanted for reproductive works; but it will be found, when obtained, very useful to oil the wheels of the political machines. It would be well, it should be known, that so far as our provincial revenue is concerned, we are financially poor, for it is dependent upon direct taxation; is therefore of a precarious and uncertain character as to yield of amount more especially in bad times, and requires the most careful handling upon the part of the government. Now, the indications at the present time, seem to say we are on the eve of a financial crisis, necessitating much caution upon individuals, and reduction of expenditures to meet probable reduction of income. The government know nothing about such matters, for in the atmosphere in which they live, move, and have their being, it does not affect them, their pay as heads of departments, and the whole string of government officials, continue the same and unaltered. The estimates are passed without any talk of reduction, because, you know, when we get this million we shall be all rich, and will never feel the small amount of money we shall have to pay annually as interest and sinking fund on the borrowed money. It has been said a man is never so happy as when he is well deceived. If this saying applies equally when extended to a number of men, then this community has in store a large amount of delusive happiness.

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

From the following table it will be observed that Queen VICTORIA'S reign of fifty years was exceeded by GEORGE the III., who reigned sixty years; and by HENRY the III., whose reign covered a period of fifty-six years. EDWARD the III. reigned half a century, and Queen BESS forty-five years:

	ACCESS'N A. D.	REIGNED YEARS.
Norman Line:		
William the Conq.	1066	21
William II.	1087	13
Henry I.	1100	35
Blois:		
Stephen	1135	19
Plantagenets:		
Henry II.	1154	35
Richard I.	1189	10
John	1199	17
Henry III.	1216	56
Edward I.	1272	35
Edward II.	1307	20
Edward III.	1327	50
Richard II.	1377	22
Lancaster:		
Henry IV.	1399	14
Henry V.	1413	9
Henry VI.	1422	39
York:		
Edward IV.	1461	22
Edward V.	1483	2 mos.
Richard III.	1484	2 yrs.
Tudor:		
Henry VII.	1485	25
Henry VIII.	1509	37
Edward VII	1547	6
Mary	1553	5
Elizabeth	1558	45
Stuart:		
James I	1603	22
Charles I	1625	24
Commonwealth	1649	11
Charles II	1660	25
James II	1685	4
William and Mary	1689	13
Anne	1702	12
Brunswick:		
George I.	1714	13
George II.	1727	33
George III.	1760	60
George IV.	1820	10
William IV.	1830	7
Victoria	1837	

LONDON *Advertiser*: The result is, then, that unless the recounts and election courts should so increase the Liberal majority as to enable Mr. BLAKE to take and carry on the Government, the only alternative is another general election within a short period. Of the result of such an election there could scarcely be a doubt. The C. P. R. and the manufacturers will scarcely duplicate their fifty and twenty and ten thousand, and if they did it would be unavailing in face of the changes and revelations which a few months are sure to bring.

MONTREAL *Herald*: The country has now three times pronounced its opinion on the National Policy. Every speech delivered at that is another leaf picked from the Liberal tree. If there are any leaders of the party who do not frankly and honestly intend to abide by the decision of the people, they will do well to say so at once, that men may determine under which flag to range themselves. Thousands of Liberal votes have been quietly polled by Conservative candidates because of this quasi economic criticism of the National Policy. The people of a country do not care to be told that they do not understand their own business, and that a policy which they have tried and twice endorsed is a blunder and a crime. If the Liberal party will not adopt the National Policy well and good—let it be so understood; if they intend to bow to the will of the people, it should be made clear that there is no room in the party councils for those who prefer to theorize in an opposite direction. They may be right, but in that case the country must be allowed to go wrong.

AMERICAN NEWS

By Telegraph from all Parts of the Union.

A New York Abduction Case—Recent Appointments.

A Missing Daughter.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A writ of habeas corpus has been obtained by Henry M. Folsom, ordering Dr. M. M. Cate to produce in court Miss Agnes Folsom, the actress and daughter of Folsom, and made returnable before Judge Patterson to-day. It was alleged that Dr. Cate had Miss Folsom under restraint. He had ruined her, and that she was insane. The young woman did appear. Dr. Cate was represented by counsel, who, in explaining the non-appearance of Miss Folsom, asserted that she was not in the possession of his client, and claimed that she was not insane. Counsel said the charge that his client had taken advantage of his relations with the family and ruined her and taken her away from the family was false. In relation to the suit of W. J. Baldwin, the former lover of Miss Folsom, against Dr. Cate, to recover damage for alleged assault the defendant said it was not of merit in the action, and claimed it was a conspiracy to injure his profession. Miss Folsom's affidavit was produced in Court. It states that she is not, and never has been, under the advice of Dr. Cate, or any one else; that it is false that she has been seduced and taken away from her mother by Dr. Cate, or that he has coerced her in any way. Her affidavit states that her relations toward her father forces her to remain silent as to the true reason of bringing these proceedings. Counsel for Folsom will file a traverse of return to-morrow.

Many Lives Supposed to be Lost Near Fort Lincoln.

ST. PAUL, March 24.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Bismarck says: All attempts to break the Sibley Island gorge by dynamite are unavailing. A man was seen riding down the river on a cake of ice, frantically calling for help; but it was impossible to assist him. Twelve families near Livonia had a most terrible experience. After being on roofs for 24 hours, a thin coat of ice formed over the river, and on this they walked to the shore some two miles. Some of the party broke through several times, but were rescued.

Fort Lincoln army officers here are still of the opinion that the people opposite the post on the lowlands, south of Bismarck, perished in the flood. This belief is becoming apparent, as reports come in from the remote river districts stating that the story of suffering and loss of life is intensified.

Philadelphia's Big Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The announcement in this morning's papers of attachment proceedings, began yesterday, by the brokerage firm Keene, Brodine & Co. against James and John Hunter, under the fraudulent debtor act of 1869, caused a great surprise amounting almost to consternation in commercial and political circles. The greatest occasion for surprise was that the attachments were accompanied with the allegation of forgery in connection with the firm's paper. Nothing has been heard to-day from James Hunter, the senior member of the firm and there is a general belief that he has absconded. His brother and partner, John Hunter, is completely mystified by the revelations. No steps are yet taken towards criminal proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The liabilities of the firm of James and John Hunter, so far as discovered amount to $195,000. All compromising papers of the firm bear the name of James Long, President of the Union Trust Co. Long says he does not know how much of the paper bearing his name has been forged, but the forged paper has been estimated to be as high as three-fourth of the entire amount of the ascertained liabilities. In addition to the amount mentioned there is supposed to be a large amount of paper afloat, which bear only the firm's name. Rumors that Jas. Hunter took the steamer for Brazil yesterday gained ground this morning, as nothing has been heard from him since Tuesday. When he left the city ostensibly for New York.

A Fatal Boarding House Fire.

BESSEMER, Mich, March 23.—The Colby iron mine boarding house, at this place was burned this morning. The loss of life is not known. Several persons are so severely burned that they will die.

In the boarding house of Bond & Clancy, at the Colby mine, which burned at 4 o'clock this morning, twelve persons perished in the flames. The building was a two-story frame structure and burned like tinder, leaving no time to give the alarm after the fire was discovered. Twenty-one boarders occupied rooms in the second storey; only nine escaped by jumping from the windows. Several are seriously injured and burned fatally. The victims were laborers at the Colby mine. Their bodies are completely charred. No clue yet to the origin of the fire. The victims were all single men.

The Buffalo Fire—Many Still Missing.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Work at the ruins of the Richmond Hotel continued this morning. No more bodies have been found. Several of the reported missing previously are safe. This leaves still unaccounted for J. C. Pratt, Albany; W. H. Sheppard, Cleveland; Henry Perry, Welland, Ont. Nothing farther has been heard regarding Robert S. Boyd, and his friends believe that he was one of the victims of the fire.

A Large List Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—M. Stern, agent of the Canadian Pacific, received a telegram yesterday from the agent at Port Moody, announcing that the road is now open and that trains are running on time. There will be no further trouble with snow, as the most inclement season has been passed. Mr. Stern states that he has a very large passenger list to send east by Friday's steamer.

The B. & O. Deal.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—It is now stated on good authority that the option will remain open to the Ives-Stainer syndicate for the control of the B. & O. from the 1st of April. Garret, it is stated cleared two hundred thousand dollars out of the Sully syndicate failure, and it is also stated that Garret's interest has purchased all the stock of the John Hopkin's university.

The Unexpected Happens.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—A revision of the west-bound freight tariff for posting on April 1st, when the interstate law enters into effect, shows a reduction of from 50 to 42½ cents per hundred pounds, between this city and Chicago. Other classes are reduced two and one-half cents. The reduction was unexpected by shippers.

Titus Murdered Her.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—Janitor Titus confessed to the Board of Pardons to having murdered Tilly Smith, concerning whose death there was such mystery last spring. He says they had a quarrel and that he choked her to death in a sudden fit of anger; she having come to his bed room late at night of her own accord.

Very Latest from New York.

NEW YORK, March 24.—This week's business to the Pacific Coast, by all routes, will eclipse any previous week in the history of Pacific railroads. In fact the agents are seriously bothered as to how to handle the freight which is now being poured in by shippers. The movement in every branch of trade is simply enormous.

It was stated yesterday among transcontinental people that the current rates from Chicago to Pacific Coast points will apply on all shipments in the transcontinental pool before the 4th April, regardless of when they may be delivered at Missouri river points.

A cable dispatch has just been received from Rome announcing that the Pope, desiring to show a special honor to Archbishop Corrigan, has named him a prelate and assistant to the Pontifical throne.

The steamer Arizona, with Secretary Manning on board, has arrived at Queenstown.

Ex-Senator Supham is seriously ill at Rochester.

A Family Fued—A Maniac.

NEWARK, Ohio, March 24.—Jacob Bread died last evening from the effects of scalding received from the hands of his wife on Sunday evening during a quarrel. The couple frequently had trouble, and on this occasion, becoming exasperated at some abuse by her husband, Mrs. Bread threw a pan of boiling water in his face. She kept everybody out of the house after the scalding, but since his death she has become a raving maniac.

The P. C. Steamship Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The Pacific Coast Steamship Co. has made a re-assignment of the steamer routes. The City of Chester, which has been plying between this port and San Pedro, has been placed on the Humboldt Bay line. The Ancon, formerly on the Humboldt Bay line, starts for Alaska to morrow by way of Portland.

High License and Boodlers.

NEW YORK, March 23.—In the Cleary boodle case, the jury having failed to agree were discharged.

In the state legislature at Albany to-day the Crosby high license bill passed by a vote of 70 to 55.

Harrison Declines.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Carter Harrison was this morning nominated for the office of Mayor by the Democrats, appeared before the convention and positively declined the nomination.

A Railway to be Sold.

SYRACUSE, March 24.—Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, has ordered the sale of the New York, Butland & Montreal Railway to pay the the receivers' certificates, issued to the extent of $350,000.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President this afternoon appointed Oscar V. Strauss, of New York, to be Minister of the United States to Turkey. Harold Marsh, of Maine, Consul-General at Apia, and N. J. George, Tennessee, Consulate at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

The New Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A Washington special to the *Post* says Secretary Fairchild has been informed by the President that he is to be Secretary of the Treasury after the 1st of April.

Cholera Disappears.

QUEBEC, March 24.—The Consul-General to Canada, of the Argentine Republic has been notified by his government of the disappearance of cholera from the principal points in that country.

They Assigned.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Wilkins & Polack, dealers in trimmings, made an assignment to-day.

Kidnapped.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—The owners of Espanza estate, in the province of Havanna, has been kidnapped.

Harrison for Mayor.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Carter Harrison was nominated for mayor by the Democrats this afternoon.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS

Of To-day by Atlantic Cable—Evictions in Ireland.

Secretary Balfour Receives a Severe Drubbing from United Ireland.

THE CHURCH ATTACKED.

DUBLIN, March 24.—The *United Ireland*, Parnell's organ, publishes a bitter attack on Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland. It calls him the bloody Balfour, with a tiger's heart, wrapped in a woman's hide, and says he has entered lightly into the struggle with the Catholic Church. In such struggles the proudest despots have been humbled into the dust. Prince Bismarck swaying the destinies of Europe in his whole career but once learned the bitterness of defeat, and that was when he laid his hands on the church, which resents the sacrilegious handling of the sacred privileges of the priesthood.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 24.—A number of the tenants on Shinley's estate, at Carrick-Macross were evicted to-day. The evictions were attended with stirring scenes. The police, 150 in number, were met by a crowd of peasants, with bands of music and headed by priests. Little opposition was met with until the police arrived at the cottages.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

PARIS, March 24.—The cabinet, while it does not favor the principle of a *sur* tax on foreign cattle, has decided in view of the prevailing low prices, to leave the decision of the question to the Chamber of Deputies.

Germany has refused to participate either in the industrial or art sections of the Paris International Exhibitions of 1889.

DISMISSED IN DISGRACE.

PARIS, March 24.—Herald, an official in the French war office, has been dismissed on suspicion of having been supplying the secrets of the department to foreigners.

THE QUEEN

visited Birmingham on Wednesday and laid the foundation of the Victoria Assize Court building. The weather was fine. Public buildings and private residences were decorated. The streets through which Her Majesty passed were spanned by arches and thronged with people. The reception given to the Queen was hearty and enthusiastic.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO DANA.

Mr. Gladstone has replied to Dana's message of Monday last: "I am very sensible of the value of the sympathy which from the first we have received from, I believe, the majority of the American people in our efforts to secure just measures of good government for Ireland, a sympathy which I feel sure will continue to attend us until this just policy shall attain its coming consummation."

The people of Lake county, Or., are in favor of having that section annexed to California.

THE SENIOR BENNETT.

MAJ. GEORGE F. WILLIAMS' RECOLLECTIONS OF THE OLD MAN.

Climbing Up a Dangerous Stairway—Meeting an Old Gentleman in the Dark—An Incident and a Raise of Salary.

"I first met the elder Bennett in the old Herald office," said Maj. George F. Williams the other day, "then located on the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets. It consisted of half a dozen houses, taken up one by one as the business of the paper had grown. You had to go up or down two or three steps as you passed from building to building, their floors being on a different level, and there were any number of quaint nooks and corners.

"I had gone to The Herald office that afternoon to see one of the reporters. The stairs leading up to the editorial rooms were very crooked and extremely dark, while some of the wooden steps had been worn into holes and were almost dangerous. Feeling my way up I accidentally stumbled on one of these broken steps and ran headlong against an elderly gentleman who was coming down.

"'Where are ye going?' he exclaimed angrily. 'Why didn't ye keep your eyes open?'

"'I did have my eyes open, was my tart rejoinder. 'But what was the use of that? If I owned this paper I would put a few gas jets in these crooked landings and have the carpenter mend my staircase.'

"'Eh, but that was weel thocht of,' said the old gentleman, in a softer tone, as we parted.

"It was three or four months after that before I had occasion to visit The Herald office, being sent by Mr. Raymond on an errand to Mr. Hudson. As I went up the roundabout staircase I noticed that it had been well lighted with gas since my last visit, and the steps were in complete repair. On entering the editorial rooms I saw the same old gentleman coming out of Mr. Hudson's room. As he turned to go through a side door he caught a glimpse of me, and peering at me from under his heavy eyebrows said in a dry tone:

"'Eh, young man. We've put in the gas and had the stairs mended. Dinna you notice that?'

"'Yes, sir,' said I, in my youthful fearlessness. 'And I was glad of it.'

A LOOK OF CONSTERNATION.

"As the old gentleman disappeared I saw a look of consternation on the faces of a group of reporters near me, so I asked who the old fellow was.

"'That's Mr. Bennett,' was the reply, and I entered Mr. Hudson's room feeling rather foolish.

"Years passed and the war was nearing its end, and I was a correspondent in the field. Being very lucky in beating The Herald one day with the news of a battle, I received a note from Mr. Hudson requesting me to call on him. Doing so, I learned that he wished me to join The Herald staff, and offered me good pecuniary inducements for the step. While we were conversing the elder Bennett came into the room, when Mr. Hudson introduced me. I then stated that Mr. Raymond had been very kind to me and therefore I must decline the offer.

"'Dinna we offer you enough?' asked Mr. Bennett.

"'Oh yes, sir,' I replied. 'But that isn't it. I do not wish to leave Mr. Raymond.'

"'I'm very sorry, young man, that you refuse, but I think all the better of you for your decision. Eh, but little Raymond is a winsome man to hold his young fellows like that.'

"Mr. Bennett wrote to Mr. Raymond, I learned afterwards, telling him of the incident, and my salary was raised to Hudson's figure in consequence."—Interview in The Journalist.

The Marriage Laws of France.

A French man or woman whose choice meets with parental opposition is condemned to long waiting before marriage can take place. A son under 25 and a daughter under 21 cannot marry without the consent of both father and mother; or, if the parents disagree, of the father; or if one be dead, of the surviving parent. Even after the man is 25 and the woman 21 this consent is necessary in certain contingencies. A man of 30 and a woman of 25 have to notify their grandparents of intention of marriage. The individual is nothing, the family is all. Marriage has become one of the trades of parents. Children are forced into matrimony or kept out of it as family interests or selfishness may dictate.

These marriage laws are articles of the Code Napoleon, and bear the impress of his cold, calculating selfishness. Napoleon had no more hesitation in breaking a heart than he had in expending a cartridge. After he had gained his utmost power he dictated the marriages of all his family and all his officers who would submit to him, and quarreled with all who would not sacrifice their own affections to his interests. He broke up Jerome Bonaparte's marriage and quarreled with his brother Lucien because the latter would not put aside the wife he loved and marry a woman designated by the emperor. The French marriage laws have been responsible for many deaths and a horrible amount of unhappiness, and Napoleon is responsible for the laws.—Boston Transcript.

"The Red Death" of Russia.

Russia is peculiarly rich in surprising sects and associations, but the most astounding is one lately brought to light bearing the ominous title of "The Red Death." Its members affect to believe that he who consciously permits another to suffer prolonged pain commits a mortal sin. In order to abbreviate the sufferings of humanity it is a matter of conscience with them to kill the sick, that they may be put out of their pain quickly. The association takes its name from the fact that its executioners, dressed in red for the occasion, strangle their victims with a red cord, placing tinsel for the purpose upon a red catafalque, beneath the dull reddish light of an oil lamp. This strange and horrible association was brought to light by the energetic opposition interposed by a man in Saratoi when his mother and sister endeavored to strangle his sick wife. He called in the authorities, who have already arrested some forty members of the murderous sect. Their organization seems to be a transference from India to Muscovite soil of the worship of Bohwance, the religion of the Thugs.—New York Sun.

Lady Wilde's Eccentric Ways.

Marshall P. Wilder, who recently returned from London, speaks of Lady Wilde as being even more eccentric than her two sons. Her receptions are attended by the most prominent people in London, and are much sought after. She receives her guests seated upon a throne, with Oscar on her right hand and Willie on her left. Every now and then, in imploring tones, Willie will address his mother, "Mother, do you love me?" Then Oscar takes up the strain, "Mother, do you love your Oscar?" Then they will shake hands all around.

Lady Wilde, though quite advanced in years, will insist upon wearing her dresses very decollete and pinned at the breast with a brooch containing the picture of her late lamented husband. This brooch, the day Mr. Wilder dined with them, would insist upon falling into the soup. Oscar Wilde's dining room is most peculiar in the design of its decoration. The entire floor is made of glass, to represent water, the walls being decorated in the same style, and the table is set upon an island in the middle of the room. The glass and china are equally unique, the dishes and plates representing various fishes, and the glasses shells. The tables are waited upon by young girls in peasant costumes.—Chicago Herald.

"Literary Men" in Name Only.

There is, I fear, a prosaic set growing up among us, editors of booklets, bookworms, index hunters or men of great memories and no imagination.

PERSONALS

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. James A. Laidlaw, of New Westminster, is in the city.

Mr. Robert Ward has advised that he intended leaving England for home next Saturday.

Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P., and wife are on their way to this city.

Messrs. Geo. Byrnes and C. D. Rand returned from the mainland last night.

Messrs. J. W. and D. A. McFarland, Geo. W. Keefer and W. Harkins of Vancouver are in the city.

Mr. H. Abbott, Superintendent of the C. P. R. will leave for Eastern Canada to-night. He will be absent several weeks.

Capt. McCallum who has been ailing for a few days in consequence of a severe cold is out and around again and paid a visit to the city to-day.

Mrs. I. Oppenheimer, who was visiting friends at Vancouver, returned with her husband to this city. The Alderman will remain here for a few days yet, prior to returning to the terminal city.

Mr. B. Johnson, of Spence's Bridge, and Mr. Pearson, of Boston Bar, are at the Oriental.

The Sydney Colliery Explosion.

SYDNEY, N. S. W. March 24.—Eighty-five were entombed by the explosion in the Butts colliery yesterday. The accident occurred in a tunnel a mile and a half from the mouth of the pit. Seven bodies have been recovered. The tunnel is blocked by the debris caused by the explosion.

The following from the St. Paul *Globe* applies with equal force to the Canadian Northwest and the American States: The hopeful immigrant, truest harbinger of spring, begins to appear at the depots on his way west. The same individual, five years hence, is likely to appear on his way east with the title deeds to a 160 acre farm and a substantial bank book in his inside coat pocket. Great are the possibilities of the Western country.

A syndicate has been formed to build a new railroad in the Argentine Republic, and $20,000,000 has already been subscribed. The population of the country has increased since 1869 about a million and a half, being now 3,000,000, of whom over a million are foreigners. The Republic expends nearly $37,000,000 a year. Statistics of this sort should not be discouraging.

Mr. H. J. Beemer has succeeded Mr. C. H. Mackintosh as President of the Gatineau Valley Railroad. Under this new organization the long delayed project will be carried on. It is said that the debts and other obligations of the old company are being liquidated now; also that the work of actual construction will go on early in the spring.

An American exchange says that in Ottawa they have had since December 1, no weather warm enough to cause the leaves to drip, and there is at present eight feet of snow on the ground. People are obliged in many instances to use tunnels to get in their yards, and communication is in all cases very difficult.

Beecher on Repentance.

Beecher's last sermon in Plymouth Church Brooklyn, was on "Repentance." In the course of his address he said: It is repentance when a man abandons the whole realm of passion and animalism that are inconsistent with true manhood. The process is largely one of education. If there be no other way of holding man let it be by fear, but it is the worst form of motive. Man with a low healthy experience begins with his conversion at the bottom. He stops fighting and he begins to stop lying as much as his business will allow him. By-and-by he will get glimpses of higher life, but it will be slow in its developements. Now, that is a very imperfect conversion, but it is good foundation to begin on. The heinousness of sin will develop itself upon a nerve that had no vibration in it at the beginning.

California has produced in gold, between 1848 and 1886, $1,230,000,000 in coin value.

What a stupendous thing is this human life which we live in many cases, says Carlyle, as if it were of no consequence!

The first country to issue stamps for cheap postage was Great Britain in 1840. An unused stamp of that date is worth about $300.

The Director of the Mint reports the production of gold in the United States for 1886 at $35,000,000, and the yield of silver at $40,000,000.

A private letter from Aurora says that the weather has improved greatly within the past week. The snow is melting very fast, and signs of spring are multiplying.

Alfred Dubois, who killed George Slethen at Duncan, Lowen county, was discharged on preliminary examination. It was evidently a case of self-defense.

J. M. Webster, who lived near Greenville, Plumas county, was caught by a falling shed one day recently and being unable to extricate himself he was frozen to death.

Gossipers in Catlin, Ill., have been given food for talk by the approaching marriage of a young lady resident to a school teacher who whipped her so severely a few years ago that he was arrested and fined.

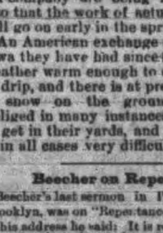
Last week another body of rich ore was found in the Laguata mine, near Hawthorne. The latest discovery is in the workings from the old Bradley shaft, and is of fair extent, giving over $100 a tone in average assays.

Variety may be the spice of life, but advertising, truly says the Rice and Leather Reporter, is the pepper and salt of a newspaper, and the bread and butter of the advertiser. The Customer comes in for the cream.

W. E. English, son of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, has been held in New York to answer in a suit for $25,000 for breach of promise, Mrs. Lucy E. Case, formerly of Indianapolis, is the plaintiff. English says it is a blackmailing scheme.

The Fresno Republican says: As a hint is mentioned the fact that over 100 Winchester rifles were ordered by one house last week, and if the Legislature adjourns without effecting any relief from the self-evidence partisan decisions of a riparian Judge of an adjoining country, water will be turned into the canals and maintained there by force. "Beware the wrath of a patient man."

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

BIRTH.

RIDLEY.—At Esquimalt, on the 23rd inst., the wife of H. C. M. Ridley, of a son.

WILLEMAR.—In this city, on the 24th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. K. Willemar, of a daughter.

SPENCER.—In this city, on the 24th inst., the wife of A. Y. Spencer, of twins—boy and girl.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 9th inst., at Haller Creek, Thaddeus Garnet Franklin, third son of Edward and Elizabeth Dougherty, aged two years and ten days.

HOGG.—On the 20th inst., Andrew Hogg, a native of Selkirkshire, Scotland, aged 81 years.

Colonel Holly's gold mine, near San Bernardino, is said to be the richest in southern California.

The habeas corpus in the case of Colter, the alleged hay-fork swindler, was decided against him at Sacramento and he was remanded to the Yolo County Jail to await trial.

From every mining camp in southern Oregon comes the cheering news of anticipated success, and the clean-ups are that more gold and silver will be taken out this year than in any previous five years.

White Shirts,

COLLARS & CUFFS

We are just in receipt of a Full Line of the above mentioned Goods from the best Manufacturers in Troy.

A Good White Shirt for - - - $0 75

Heavy Shirt, Linen Bosom, reinforced with Cuffs, for - - $1 00

Fine Shirt, with small Cuffs, for - - $1 25

The Best Shirt in the Town for - - $1 75

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Douglas Street.

Wm. O'Reilly,

MANAGER.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

mar15 D&W 1m

THE VERY BEST

BOOTS, SHOES AND VALISES

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

BAKER'S BON MARCHE,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

At the Lowest Rates possible

mar 25-D&W 6mos

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company,

(LIMITED.)

Location of Works, Dixon Creek, B. C

NOTICE.

THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE FOLLOWING described Stock on account of assessment levied on the 25th January, 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Share.	Amount.
M. McInnes..	1232	200	$ 99
John Smith....	1270	927	6 00
John Daly.....	1498	2974	29 74

And in accordance with law so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C., on Saturday, the 9th day of April, 1887, at the hour of 2 p.m., to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Quesnelle, B. C., March 10, 1887. mar25 W 3t

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest. corner First and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten persons at once, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The restaurant, in charge of Chas. Heiman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. 1mo6

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

mar6 D&W

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

WM. McKEON & SON, Prop's.

American plan. In the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.